

I

CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS (M.O.H.)

JOINT COMMITTEE



Annual Report Of The Medical Officer Of Health  
for the year  
1972

Thornbury Rural District

Nailsworth Urban District

Dursley Rural District

Stroud Urban District

Stroud Rural District



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THE CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS  
(MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH)  
JOINT COMMITTEE.

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This year is the last opportunity to report to the present Councils on the work of their Public Health Departments, therefore, quite rightly, the Chief Public Health Officers take a retrospective, valedictory view of public health in their districts.

Public Health was born from the zeal of men like Chadwick, Smith and Newsome, who were intolerant of the disease producing conditions of their contemporary environment. Throughout its existence, the sanitary service, then the public health service, and finally the preventive health service has been served by men of similar positive attitudes. The field of local government has given them their opportunities. The freedom for men of energy or vision to forge ahead with preventive services according very much to their own particular interest has been the great gift of local government to preventive medicine. We have seen in many cases Medical Officers with the co-operation of members, initiating experiments and trials of new ideas which have pioneered progress towards better health for the whole community; for instance, such progress has occurred in the immunisation programmes, geriatric services, staff attachment schemes, screening clinics, and in various environmental health projects.

After 120 years, this is now coming to an end; the Medical Officer of Health disappears; the health services unite in a more "Civil Service" type of framework, and the Community Physician is looking for his place in this administrative machine. Local government is also facing great changes. It is obvious that neither in the health service nor in local government will the changes please everyone, but it is undoubtedly true that in the new authorities, health and local government, there are great opportunities ahead now if the initiative is grasped.

I am particularly interested in the inter-play between the health service of the future and local government services because this is a field which has been closely studied by the Working Party on Collaboration on which I have the honour still to serve. Because I am sure that the future will be every bit as exciting and rewarding as the past has been, I want this report to look not only backwards but forwards.

The essential ahead is the creation of satisfactory communities. This is a positive goal for new councils as distinct from the more negative work of the past where we have concentrated on the elimination of existing evils. This is a policy that will require collaboration between health and the environmental services and the social services. It requires insight and study of what neighbourhoods really want.

In the wider context of social medicine and preventive medicine, the new local authorities still have their part to play, and essentially this is involved with the enrichment of urban life. No longer are we so concerned about merely preventing death, but much more about the quality of life that is preserved. The new authorities will want somehow to promote the contentment of the individual in his environment, in fact in a neighbourhood and an environment in which he can take pride and pleasure, the quality of life is more important than its length, and therefore, we want to devise methods of measuring the quality of life. In this context, of course, morbidity statistics would be much more important than mortality. The evaluation of our achievements is perhaps something that becomes more difficult as the goal becomes less tangible. In an urban setting, there is a need to provide housing accommodation near the centre of development,

with the urban pleasures and advantages on the doorstep without the need to use transport. It is the excessive use of cars which is helping to destroy some of the quality of urban life.

Secondly, much more thought is needed in our provision for all sections of the community, in particular when we think about younger people, their needs are not for diversion but for involvement and occupation. Leisure and pleasure are not synonymous, nor is diversion the proper activity for all leisure. The urban scene must provide an outlet for energy, an opportunity for creative work, individuality and scope for the person to identify themselves with a community which they can serve with pride and satisfaction.

Although we may note that the tasks ahead are still formidable to provide a wholly satisfactory environment that will be healthy in the widest sense, nevertheless, a brief backward look will show the extent of our progress to date, and I think it is justifiable for the authorities at the moment laying down their task to feel a certain pride in their achievements.

I quote a description of rural housing applicable to some parishes in Gloucestershire a century ago:

Quotation from the book 'Human Documents of the Victoria Golden Age' by E. Royston Pike -

"Socially, nothing can be more wretched than the condition of the 'open' parishes, like Docket in Norfolk, and South Cerney, in Gloucestershire. Economically, the imperfect distribution of cottages deprives the farmer of a large proportion of his effective labour force. The employer who has no cottages to offer those whom he employs must either attract labourers by the offer of higher wages or must content himself with refuse: and in either case when he gets his man gets him more or less enfeebled by the distance he has had to travel to his work. The moral consequences are painful to contemplate. 'I only wonder' writes one clergyman 'that our agricultural poor are as moral as they are'. Modesty must be an unknown virtue, decency an unimaginable thing, where, in one small chamber, with the beds lying as thickly as they can be packed, father, mother, young men, lads, grown and growing up girls - two and sometimes three generations - are herded promiscuously; where every operation of the toilette and of nature, dressings, undressings, births and deaths, is performed by each within the sight and hearing of all; where children of both sexes, to as high an age as 12 or 14, or even more, occupy the same bed; where the whole atmosphere is sensual, and human nature is degraded into something below the level of the swine. It is a hideous picture: and the picture is drawn from life. We complain of ante-nuptial chastity of our women, of the loose talk and conduct of the girls who work in the fields, or the light way in which maidens part with their honour, and how seldom either a parent's or a brother's blood boils with shame - here, in cottage herding, is the sufficient account and history of it all."



The new District Councils may be forgiven if in their initial stages there is a danger of overlooking the very significant part they still have to play with regard to health matters. Environmental health will remain the responsibility of the new District Councils. The new County Councils will need to have a close relationship with the health services, and there will be a considerable inter-dependence in the social/medical sphere, in the school health sphere, and perhaps more generally in the consumer protection sphere of activity.

As regards the District Councils, not only will they need the medical expertise from the health service to support them in dealing with environmental health and the control of communicable disease, but they also have an important part to play in assisting in the forward planning of the health service through their particular Joint Consultative Committee, and in the relationship between community and health service. In these two areas, the District Councils will be playing a vital part in linking the health services with local democracy. They will bring the community with its views, its needs and its demands firmly in at the bottom of the health service, and this is an inestimably important function, but District Councils will have a most important health function of their own outside the health service, namely environmental health and the control of infectious disease. This is a great responsibility in a field where even now we are only beginning to appreciate some of the dangers. The new department must not lose the drive and the vitality that will be necessary to cope with the problems in this field. They will need the service of skilled officers who can maintain the impetus of progress in environmental health. In the future we shall see the emergence to an increasing degree, of graduate Public Health Inspectors who will have the training and ability to push forward the frontiers of preventive health in this field while still being able to co-operate with the advisory services provided by the health service.

In dealing with the acute problems that can arise in control of communicable disease, the District Councils will, of course, look to their seconded Community Physician, and to the other personnel in the health service upon whose skills, abilities and time this Community Physician will be able to draw.

The Housing service will also from time to time need some contact with the health service. Dealing with unfit houses would seem to me to be essentially a job for the new environmental specialist, but in the question of the inter-relationship of health and the quality of housing there will always be room for a medical opinion, and it is to be hoped that through the J.C.C. machinery, ways in which relevant medical opinions can be promptly and effectively dealt with will be worked out. If we could only reach a stage when there is sufficient housing to meet reasonable demand, of course, the sifting of medical recommendations would dwindle to comparatively few really significant cases. The fact that we still get so many medical recommendations is a reflection not of a vast amount of ill health affected by poor housing, but a reflection on the lack of housing to meet the need.

There should, however, be an opportunity for the philosophy of housing as it develops within local government service to be influenced by the philosophy of living as it develops within the health service. Neighbourhood areas, provision for youth, the stratification of society, open plan houses, Radburne development, the relationships of car and

transport to communities; the impact of noise on health; all these matters have a medico/social content, and are subjects upon which the District Council and the health service will need to communicate meaningfully, and they are also subjects upon which neither alone has the complete answer.

As I see it, therefore, there will be a great opportunity on both sides for progress and development. The Community Physician can become more medically orientated, and therefore, more expert in the fields within which he should quite rightly be an expert. The environmental health services should be developed under the control of environmental officers who will be experts in their particular field. The coming together of the two in consultation and collaboration will enhance the quality of the service they are able to give. District Councils, because they will be serving a larger community, will be able to deploy staff and services more effectively. I hope particularly with regard to housing, this will result in an increased emphasis on providing houses for people in housing need with greater regard to the length of time that need has existed rather than to the length of time they happen to have been on some local list.

I would, therefore, say the future bodes well for the enhancement of services, and both as regards the new health authorities and the new District Councils, the opportunities are great for improving the service to the community, and I think that if improvements are not forthcoming, it will be due, not to the failure of the structure, but to a failure of individuals to grasp the opportunity that the new structure provides. "It is not in our stars but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Turning now to the particular problems of the past year, I would refer only perhaps to the question of heavy metal monitoring in the south of the Division. In 1971, it would seem to me, there could be some health hazard from industrial effluents in the extreme southwest of the Division, and we began to initiate some monitoring in the area. This was followed by the wider publicity to the hazards of lead emanations from Smelter Works first publicised in connection with Tower Hamlets and subsequently with other Smelting Plants in the country. As a result of this, a much more co-ordinated plan for monitoring was developed, and this has been pursued throughout 1972. It is apparent from our results that though in the past there has been some escape of heavy metals to our atmosphere, and that herbivorous animals may have suffered in consequence, that there has probably not been an uptake of heavy metals by any human being resulting in a health hazard. However, it is quite obvious that this type of emission should be restricted as far as is practicable, and that human beings should not be subjected to the uptake of heavy metals if it can be at all prevented. We should not be satisfied with merely a maximum permissible level, but rather in the prevention of emission. I think with the awakening public conscience and concern about these matters affecting our environment, the future will see a greater emphasis on the control of emissions. Meanwhile, the ordered monitoring and review of conditions continues.



The outbreak of Infective Hepatitis which occurred in Thornbury beginning in the autumn of 1971, continued into the autumn of 1972 and then gradually subsided. In total we had some 120 cases, but any intensive outbreak consequent upon the contamination of food supply was fortunately prevented.

During May of this year, a dog was suspected of having rabies in the quarantine kennels in Stroud. Unfortunately, it had bitten one of the kennel maids, therefore, it was considered unwise to await a final diagnosis of the dog before protective immunisation was offered to the person bitten. Fortunately, however, the final tests on the dog proved that it had not been rabid. I am glad to say that the necessary vaccine was obtained expeditiously and the girl given the necessary protection in time if it had been rabies.

The health of the Division was on the whole satisfactory apart from these incidents, and there was no other particular matter to which I wish to draw the Councils' attention.

I would like to conclude by thanking all the Councils most sincerely for their support during the past year, and indeed throughout my period of office as their Medical Officer. This has been a most rewarding and enjoyable period of my professional life, and I am most grateful to the members for their support in the many activities and opportunities that public health has provided. Finally, may I thank my colleagues in the Councils for their support and help throughout my period with them.

R. E. A. S. HANSEN.

Medical Officer of Health.

The Old Town Hall,  
The Shambles,  
STROUD, Glos.



GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE CENTRAL AREA:

TABLE 1:

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Area of District	126,766 acres	60,712 acres	26,639 acres	35,038 acres	1,598 acres	2,779 acres
Estimated Population (mid-1972)	119,220	43,350	21,520	30,680	4,240	19,430
Number of inhabited properties	41,755	14,377	7,725	11,090	1,501	7,062
Number of inhabitants per property	2.8	3.01	2.8	2.76	2.82	2.75
Rateable Value at 31/12/72	£4,815,879	£2,050,806	£671,864	£1,093,969	£147,352	£851,888
Revaluation at 1/4/73		£5,166,954				
Sum represented by lp. Rate		£20,249	£6,921	£10,550	£1,398	£23,700 (Est)
Number of Council Houses	9,731	3,246	2,085	2,259	351	1,790
Percentage of Council Houses (last year's figures in brackets)	23.3% (23.6%)	22.6% (23.7%)	27.0% (25.9%)	20.3% (20.2%)	23.3% (24.6%)	25.3% (26.3%)



## POPULATION OF DISTRICTS:

TABLE 2:

Year	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
1931	75,058	18,059	13,217	27,402	3,127	8,364
1951	89,185	25,848	16,985	26,790	3,632	15,930
1961	96,670	30,900	18,320	27,390	3,710	17,360
1962	99,140	30,970	18,650	28,200	3,700	17,620
1963	99,916	31,500	18,970	27,886	3,760	17,800
1964	103,610	33,940	19,260	28,620	3,760	18,030
1965	106,120	35,690	19,650	28,790	3,760	18,230
1966	109,050	37,900	19,980	29,030	3,790	18,350
1967	111,030	39,060	20,310	29,270	3,840	18,550
1968	113,480	39,880	20,450	30,290	3,900	18,960
1969	115,820	41,890	20,580	30,460	3,920	18,970
1970	116,310	42,410	20,630	30,290	3,980	19,000
1971	117,780	42,760	21,240	30,520	4,110	19,150
1972	119,220	43,350	21,520	30,680	4,240	19,430

## PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EACH INTERVAL:

1931 - 1951	5% (.5% per annum)	43% (2.1% per annum)	29% (1.4% per annum)	No increase	16% (.8% per annum)	90% (4.5% per annum)
1951 - 1961	8% (.8% per annum)	20.2% (2% per annum)	8% (.8% per annum)	3% (.3% per annum)	2% (.2% per annum)	9% (.9% per annum)
1961 - 1962	2.5% p.a.	4% p.a.	1.8% p.a.	3% p.a.	No increase	1.5% p.a.
1962 - 1963	0.8% p.a.	1.4% p.a.	1.8% p.a.	No increase	2% p.a.	1.1% p.a.
1963 - 1964	3.6% p.a.	7.7% p.a.	2.5% p.a.	2.5% p.a.	No increase	1.5% p.a.
1964 - 1965	2.4% p.a.	4.9% p.a.	1.9% p.a.	0.6% p.a.	No increase	1.1% p.a.
1965 - 1966	2.6% p.a.	5.8% p.a.	1.6% p.a.	0.8% p.a.	0.8% p.a.	0.7% p.a.
1966 - 1967	1.8% p.a.	5.2% p.a.	1.2% p.a.	0.8% p.a.	1.3% p.a.	1.1% p.a.
1967 - 1968	2.1% p.a.	2.1% p.a.	0.7% p.a.	3.4% p.a.	1.6% p.a.	2.2% p.a.
1968 - 1969	2.0% p.a.	2.7% p.a.	0.6% p.a.	0.6% p.a.	0.5% p.a.	0.05% p.a.
1969 - 1970	0.4% p.a.	1.2% p.a.	0.2% p.a.	No increase	1.5% p.a.	0.2% p.a.
1970 - 1971	1.2% p.a.	0.8% p.a.	2.4% p.a.	0.8% p.a.	3.0% p.a.	0.8% p.a.
1971 - 1972	1.2% p.a.	1.4% p.a.	1.3% p.a.	0.5% p.a.	3.1% p.a.	1.5% p.a.

TYPES OF INHABITED PROPERTIES:

TABLE 3:

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Houses	39,196	12,682	7,341	10,810	1,449	6,914
Farms	963	499	168	265	9	22
Houses and Shops	517	178	108	128	26	77
Public Houses	206	59	34	68	11	34
Hotels and Boarding Houses	33	10	5	11	-	7
Caravans	1,196	949	69	164	6	8
TOTALS:	42,111	14,377	7,725	11,446	1,501	7,062
Percentage served by mains water		99.5%	98%	97.2%	98.4%	99.9%
Percentage served by mains sewer, and Council properties discharging into small Disposal Plants.		80.0%	94%	85%	88.7%	98.7%

## TOTAL BIRTHS IN ALL AREAS:

TABLE 4:

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Births:</u>	725,405	1,908	799	328	421	79	281
Male		996	402	174	206	45	169
Female		912	397	154	215	34	112
<u>Legitimate Births:</u>	662,907	1,780	759	303	386	74	258
Male		925	379	162	188	42	154
Female		855	380	141	198	32	104
<u>Illegitimate Births:</u>	62,498	128	40	25	35	5	23
Male		71	23	12	18	3	15
Female		57	17	13	17	2	8
Illegitimate Live Births % of Total Live Births	9%	6.6%	5%	8%	8%	6%	8%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	14.8	16.9	18.4	15.2	13.7	18.6	14.5
Comparability Factor	1.00		.92	1.06	1.16	1.10	1.05
Corrected Birth Rate	14.8		16.9	16.1	15.9	20.5	15.2

TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY (Under one year)

TABLE 5:

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year	12,494	32	16	5	7	-	4
" 1 month	8,373	21	9	2	6	-	4
" 1 week	7,142	18	8	2	6	-	2
<u>Legitimate Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year	11,177	28	16	4	4	-	4
" 1 month	7,503	18	9	2	3	-	4
" 1 week	6,365	15	8	2	3	-	2
<u>Illegitimate Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year	1,317	4	-	1	3	-	-
" 1 month	870	3	-	-	3	-	-
" 1 week	777	3	-	-	3	-	-
<u>Still Births:</u>							
<u>Total:</u>	8,794	19	6	3	5	1	4
Legitimate	7,846	18	5	3	5	1	4
Illegitimate	948	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births</u>	12	9.9	7	9	12	13	14



TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY RATES per 1,000:

TABLE 6:

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births.	17	16	20	15	17	-	14
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births.	12	11	11	6	14	-	14
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births.	10	9	10	6	14	-	7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births & Deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births.	22	19	17	15	26	13	21



DEATHS AND DEATH RATE per 1,000 Population:

TABLE 7:

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Deaths:</u>	591,907	1,324	415	220	346	55	288
Male		688	217	119	185	30	137
Female		636	198	101	161	25	151
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	12.1	11.1	9.6	10.2	11.3	13.0	14.8
Comparability Factor	1.00		1.34	1.06	0.93	0.90	0.78
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	12.1		12.9	10.8	10.5	11.7	11.5

CAUSES OF DEATH: TABLE 8:

		CENTRAL AREA			THORNBURY			
		M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	-	4	-	-	-	
2.	Meningococcal Infection	1	2	3	1	-	1	
3.	Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	1	-	1	1	-	1	
4.	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	2	1	3	1	-	1	
5.	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus.	4	-	4	3	-	3	
6.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	10	13	23	3	5	8	
7.	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine.	18	16	34	6	8	14	
8.	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-	1	-	-	-	
9.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	54	8	62	14	4	18	
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	-	22	22	-	5	5	
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	-	11	11	-	2	2	
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate.	9	-	9	1	-	1	
13.	Leukaemia	4	2	6	-	1	1	
14.	Other Malignant Neoplasms.	41	43	84	15	14	29	
15.	Benign and unspecified Neoplasms.	-	2	2	-	1	1	
16.	Diabetes Mellitus.	4	6	10	1	1	2	
17.	Avitaminoses, etc.	-	1	1	-	-	-	
18.	Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases.	1	2	3	-	2	2	
19.	Anaemias.	1	2	3	-	1	1	
20.	Other Diseases of the Blood, etc.	1	-	1	-	-	-	
21.	Mental Disorders.	-	1	1	-	-	-	
22.	Multiple Sclerosis.	1	2	3	-	-	-	
23.	Other Diseases of the Nervous System.	8	7	15	2	1	3	
24.	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	5	5	10	1	-	1	
25.	Hypertensive Disease.	12	11	23	3	3	6	
26.	Ischaemic Heart Disease.	207	155	362	70	37	107	
27.	Other forms of Heart Disease.	25	44	69	11	21	32	
28.	Cerebrovascular Disease.	78	110	188	20	28	48	
29.	Other Disease of Circulatory System.	27	38	65	10	12	22	
30.	Influenza.	4	-	4	3	-	3	
31.	Pneumonia.	46	49	95	14	18	32	
32.	Bronchitis and Emphysema.	27	9	36	8	6	14	
33.	Asthma.	1	1	2	-	-	-	
34.	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	6	6	12	2	4	6	
35.	Peptic Ulcer.	4	2	6	1	-	1	
36.	Appendicitis.	-	1	1	-	-	-	
37.	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia.	3	4	7	1	2	3	
38.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	4	3	7	1	2	3	
39.	Other Disease of Digestive System.	8	6	14	2	1	3	
40.	Nephritis and Nephrosis.	4	5	9	3	1	4	
41.	Hyperplasia of Prostate.	3	-	3	-	-	-	
42.	Other Disease of Genito-Urinary System.	4	8	12	1	3	4	
43.	Disease of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue.	-	2	2	-	2	2	
44.	Disease of Musculo Skeletal System.	6	4	10	1	1	2	
45.	Congenital Anomalies.	4	9	13	1	4	5	
46.	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	5	1	6	1	-	1	
47.	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality.	5	2	7	3	1	4	
48.	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	4	4	-	3	3	
49.	Motor Vehicle Accidents.	19	5	24	6	2	8	
50.	All other Accidents.	14	8	22	5	2	7	
51.	Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries.	2	2	4	1	-	1	
52.	All other External Causes.	-	1	1	-	-	-	
TOTAL:		688	636	1324	217	198	415	

	DURSLEY			STROUD RURAL			NAILSWORTH			STROUD URBAN		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1.	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
2.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6.	-	1	1	5	4	9	-	2	2	2	1	3
7.	3	3	6	7	1	8	1	-	1	1	4	5
8.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	8	1	9	16	-	16	4	-	4	12	3	15
10.	-	6	6	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	3	3
11.	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2
12.	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	4
13.	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
14.	9	4	13	10	14	24	2	-	2	5	11	16
15.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
16.	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	3
17.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
20.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
22.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
23.	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
24.	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	1	3
25.	4	4	8	2	1	3	-	1	1	3	2	5
26.	41	30	71	55	40	95	11	9	20	30	39	69
27.	2	4	6	9	11	20	-	1	1	3	7	10
28.	13	16	29	27	30	57	-	3	3	18	33	51
29.	5	5	10	6	13	19	3	2	5	3	6	9
30.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
31.	7	4	11	6	12	18	3	2	5	16	13	29
32.	3	1	4	7	2	9	1	-	1	8	-	8
33.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
34.	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
35.	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
36.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1
38.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
39.	1	1	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	2	3
40.	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	2
41.	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5
43.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	2
45.	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	2
46.	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
47.	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
48.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49.	1	-	1	6	-	6	-	1	1	6	2	8
50.	3	1	4	5	2	7	-	-	-	1	3	4
51.	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
52.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	119	101	220	185	161	346	30	25	55	137	151	288

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

TABLE 9:

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	CENTRAL AREA
Measles	284	7	12	5	3	311
Scarlet Fever	8	1	1	7	-	17
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	129	2	1	2	2	136
Acute Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	1	2	-	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	3	-	-	1	4
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	425	15	14	14	6	474



TUBERCULOSIS:

B. C. G. PROGRAMME IN SCHOOLS - CENTRAL AREA.

TABLE 10.

No. Invitations	No. Acceptances	No. HEAF tested	Positive (including 3 & 4)	Negative	B. C. G. Vaccinations.	Strong Positive (3 & 4) for X-ray
1,050	987	945	41	904	904	5

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTERS at 31st December, 1972:

TABLE 11.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	CENTRAL AREA
<u>On Register at 31/12/71:</u>						
Pulmonary	97 ) 146	26 ) 29	103 ) 136	11 ) 13	70 ) 92	307 ) 416
Non-pulmonary	49 )	3 )	33 )	2 )	22 )	109 )
<u>New Cases:</u>						
Pulmonary	2 ) 3	1 ) 1	2 ) 2	- ) -	5 ) 5	10 ) 11
Non-pulmonary	1 )	- )	- )	- )	- )	1 )
<u>Transfers-In:</u>						
Pulmonary	1 ) 1	- ) -	- ) -	- ) -	- ) -	1 ) 1
Non-pulmonary	- )	- )	- )	- )	- )	- )
<u>Total Removals:</u>						
Pulmonary	- ) -	2 ) 3	31 ) 35	- ) -	28 ) 33	61 ) 71
Non-pulmonary	- )	1 )	4 )	- )	5 )	10 )
<u>On Register at 31/12/72:</u>						
Pulmonary	100 ) 150	25 ) 27	74 ) 103	11 ) 13	47 ) 64	257 ) 357
	50 )	2 )	29 )	2 )	17 )	100 )





# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

## ANALYSIS OF STATE OF PROTECTION OF CHILDREN RESIDENT IN DIVISION.

	Diphtheria (1 - 6)	Tetanus (1-3,5,8)	Pertussis (1,2,4,7)	Polio (1,3,9,10)	Smallpox (11)	Measles (12)	Triple Booster(13)	Polio Booster
Number of children in <u>Central Area: 12,144</u>								
No. protected .....	9,490	9,488	9,298	9,444	3,437	5,099	3,084	2,680
% protected .....	78%	78%	77%	78%	28%	42%	25%	22%
Number of children in <u>Thornbury R.D.: 4,840</u>								
No. protected .....	3,778	3,774	3,660	3,770	1,467	2,071	1,322	1,185
% protected .....	78%	78%	76%	78%	30%	43%	27%	24%
Number of children in <u>Dursley R.D.: 2,225</u>								
No. protected .....	1,642	1,642	1,625	1,614	627	808	504	407
% protected .....	74%	74%	73%	73%	28%	36%	23%	18%
Number of children in <u>Stroud R.D.: 2,603</u>								
No. protected .....	2,113	2,114	2,082	2,107	677	1,181	633	552
% protected .....	81%	81%	80%	81%	26%	45%	24%	21%
Number of children in <u>Nailsworth U.D.: 409</u>								
No. protected .....	326	326	323	322	166	242	91	66
% protected .....	80%	80%	79%	79%	41%	59%	22%	16%
Number of children in <u>Stroud U.D.: 2,067</u>								
No. protected .....	1,631	1,632	1,608	1,631	500	797	334	470
% protected .....	79%	79%	78%	79%	24%	39%	26%	23%



## DURSLEY PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The following is a report on treatments undertaken at the above Clinic during the year 1972:

"During 1972, a total of 618 patients made 6,495 attendances and received 13,136 treatments. There were 551 new patients and 59 remained under treatment from 1971.

Comparison with the figures for the previous year show an increase of 490 attendances and 1,947 treatments. Analysis of these figures show that there were 139 private patients, and increase of 16, who were referred by their own Doctors and Consultants; 15 injured football players were treated under our arrangement with the local Clubs; and the remaining 397 under the National Health Service arrangement with the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

The annual increase in the number of private patients continues, and it would seem that more people are prepared to seek private treatment rather than wait, as any other than the most urgent have to do, under the National Health Service.

More people now belong to Private Patient Schemes, who will cover members wholly or partially for physiotherapy and other treatments, and on the advice of a Consultant or their own Doctors now attend privately, and are treated as soon as treatment is prescribed.

At this Clinic, I am proud to say, there has never been a waiting list, and appointments are given immediately treatment is requested for either National Health Service or private patients.

The National Health Service patients were referred by Consultants at Hospitals in Gloucester, Standish, Stroud, Bristol, Winford, Frenchay, Southmead, Ham Green, Cossham, Berkeley and the Dursley Clinic at Norman Hill.

Of these, the greatest number of 274 was referred from the Gloucester Hospitals group, and 94 from the Bristol Hospitals. There were 29 patients from the Dursley Clinic.

At the three weekly evening clinics, 31 patients made 344 attendances and received 698 treatments. This service continues to be appreciated by patients who work outside the immediate area, and by others, who for various reasons, are not able to attend during normal working hours.

Analysis of conditions treated show, yet again, that the largest numbers were the spinal lesions, followed by the arthritic and knee conditions in that order.

With the marked increase of hip surgery and total arthroplasty, followed more recently by the increasing use of similar techniques on the knee joint, the numbers of these patients referred for post-operative re-habilitation continues to rise. The surgical approach in the treatment of the arthritic joint, is a most interesting factor in the analysis of physiotherapy statistics; and the long term relief of symptoms together with the restoration of near normal pain free function following physiotherapy treatment is most rewarding.

Transport of patients by the County Ambulance and Hospital Car Services have been satisfactory.

Equipment remains in good working order and major expenditure replacement is not anticipated.

Items of Medical Loan for home nursing continue to be in demand, and 105 loans were made during the year.

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS TREATED  
DURING 1972.

Arthritis .....	61
Spinal-cervical .....	84
Dorsal .....	2
Lumbar .....	122
Hip .....	8
Knee .....	56
Foot and Ankle .....	29
Shoulder .....	38
Elbow .....	9
Gynaecological .....	9
Chest .....	13
Neurological .....	4
Ear, Nose and Throat .....	9
Skin .....	4
Cerebral .....	8
Fractures .....	42
Major Injuries .....	9
Minor Injuries .....	33
Miscellaneous .....	15

George C. Brown, S.R.N., M.C.S.P.

Physiotherapist-in-charge. "

MILK SAMPLING - RESULTS OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS EXAMINATIONS 1972

	Samples Examined	Initial		Follow-up			Result/Action
		M.R.T. +	M.R.T. ±	Individ. Cows	Comp.	M.R.T. +	
<u>Thornbury R.D.</u>							
<u>Routine</u>	66						
Farm A				4			New cows - negative.
Farm B (March)				2			Repeats on 1971 reactors.
" B (June)		2		69		8	3 infected cows. Both routine bottle samples positive Br.Abortus.
(Ord.& C.I.)							Increased sampling
" B (July)		2	2			2	1 routine bottle pos. - Br.Abortus.
							Infected milk not kept separate - farmer warned.
" B (Oct.)				3	1	3	2 infected cows.Further check on previous reactors which were not proved infected.
" C (Oct.)				3			All negative - repeats on previous reactors.
<u>Composite</u>	15						
Farm C (May)		1		20		4	1 infected cow.
<u>Bed &amp; Breakfast</u>	13		Neg.				
<u>Dursley R.D.</u>							
<u>Routine</u>	41						
Farm D (Jan.)		1		26		2	1 infected cow.
							Cow slaughtered.
<u>Composite</u>	29						
Farm D (Aug.)		1		28		1	1) 2 cows sold for
" D (Dec.)		1		29		1	1) slaughter Dec.1972.
<u>Bed &amp; Breakfast</u>	12		Neg.				
<u>Stroud R.D.</u>							
<u>Routine</u>	93		Neg.				
<u>Composite</u>	26		Neg.				
Farm E				1		1	Guinea pig died. This was a repeat test on a known reactor - further samples will be taken.
				1			New cow - negative.
<u>Stroud U.D.</u>							
<u>Routine</u>	19		Neg.				
<u>Composite</u>	14		Neg.				



TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES  
IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Position as at 31st December 1972)

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area
(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Ministry in 1955)	809	234	450	120	374	1,987
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice.	705	328	545	76	380	2,034
(c) Total number of unfit houses.	1,514	562	995	196	754	4,021
(d) Number of houses demolished.	221	269	339	16	465	1,310
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	304	61	240	103	70	778
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	936	148	416	49	197	1,746
(g) Total number dealt with to date.	1,461	478	995	168	732	3,834
(h) Percentage of total dealt with.	96.5%	85%	100% of total programme	85.7%	97.1%	95.3%



THORNBURY  
RURAL DISTRICT.

THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



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Vice-Chairman:

Dr. D. H. Fox.

Clerk of the Council:

Adrian M. Kelly, Esq., LL.B.(London), Solicitor.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B. Chir, D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	R. Huntington, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	F. Rummens, M.A.P.H.I.
Area Public Health Inspector:	G. E. Brown, M.A.P.H.I.
Technical Assistants:	M. A. Raynor, Cert. Meat Insp. P. J. Wordley.
Pests Officer:	H. P. Poole.
Pests Operator:	N. J. Rogers.
Clerk:	Miss J. Evans (Part time only)

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of Thornbury Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In previous years it has been my practice to draw attention, or comment, on important matters or happenings which have affected the District during the preceding year. This year, however, the Medical Officer of Health has suggested that, with the reorganisation of Local Government which is now proceeding, and which will operate from the 1st of April, 1974, the time is opportune to look back - as far as possible - and briefly review events during the whole of the period of the present District's existence, i.e. 1882 to 1972.

This Department's records for that period of time are not complete, but in an annual report of 1889, Dr. Francis T. Bond, M.D., B.A.(London), F.R.S.Ed., refers to the submission of his 27th Annual Report, which would put the date of his appointment as 1872. In Walker's book on the Severn Tunnel Construction in the year around 1884, he referred to consultations with a Dr. Bond, in connection with the building of an isolation hospital on the Welsh side of the river, to accommodate a case of typhoid. Dr. Bond was, in addition to being Medical Officer of this District, also responsible for the Gloucestershire Combined Sanitary Districts, comprising Chepstow (including parts of Monmouth), Chipping Sodbury, Cirencester, Gloucester, Lydney, Tetbury, Eastdean and the Urban Districts of Awre, Cirencester, Newnham, Tetbury, and Westbury-on-Severn. It must be recalled that at one time both Berkeley and Thornbury held Borough status until they were incorporated into the Rural Sanitary Authority to be succeeded by the Thornbury Rural District Council.

In 1891 the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor was Mr. F. Williams. In this latter respect, it is possible that this District is somewhat unusual, because the whole of the aforementioned period has been spanned by three Sanitary Inspectors (now known as Public Health Inspectors, and in the new Organisation are proposed to be known as Environmental Health Officers), namely the aforementioned Mr. F. Williams, a Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor from 1872 to 1912 (approx.), Mr. F. W. Davies, 1912 - 1940, and the author of this report, who commenced as assistant to Mr. Davies in 1935, taking over the post in 1939 to the present time.

The population of the District is given as 16,542 in 1891, and 17,162 in 1900. In 1899, mention was made of the West Gloucestershire Water Company seeking powers to extend their system which served Thornbury Town, into other parts of the District. It was at this time that reference appears to have first been made to the lack of a supply of mains water in the town of Berkeley, and the desirable, but likely high cost of sewerage in the town of Thornbury.

Until 1910, the cattle market was regularly held in the streets of the town, but in this year, a well constructed and drained market was provided on the site of the present market at Streamleaze. A photograph of the last Street Market, held in 1911 is at present on display in the Vestibule of the Council Offices.

In these years, reference is frequently made to smallpox, (7 cases in 1896), diphtheria, enteric diseases and tuberculosis and the resultant deaths. Apparently the condition of many dairy farms and milk supplies were described as "degrees of dirtiness".



There is no readily available record of when Dr. Francis T. Bond retired, but it would appear from later Annual Reports that Dr. T. Rind, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Ph., was involved in the preparation of a report in 1912. It must be recalled that the Great War occurred in the years 1914 - 1918, and it is unfortunate that there is a "gap" in our records from 1910 to 1926. I understand that Dr. T. Rind served with the armed forces and it is possible that the Sanitary Inspector of that time was also involved more with wartime activities than those normally associated with civilian duties. During the period of this "gap", there appears to have been a wind of change over the area. In about 1925, Thornbury and Sodbury Districts became the South Gloucestershire Combined Sanitary Districts, the population of the area as a whole was increasing and Council houses had been built to a high standard for ex-servicemen to return to. By 1926 approximately 190 houses had been built and the Surveyor was asked to design cheaper houses which could be let at a reasonable rent to the lower paid workers. The estimated cost of a design which was eventually approved was £310. Considerable numbers of this type were built in parishes under a five year programme, and in the past few years it is these houses that have been modernised by the present Council.

One might have anticipated that by the 1930 period, after the District had been in existence for approximately 50 years, some mention might have been made of this fact. Throughout, however, the Reports are found to be impersonal and statistical records, with no mention of local, national or international events, happenings or trends, other than those specifically related to public health.

Some brief reference should be made to the opening of the Severn Railway Tunnel in 1887. This feat of engineering caused a temporary upsurge of population and accounted for the building of railway workers' houses. Prior to this, the crossing of the Severn had been the Severn Railway Bridge linking Sharpness and Lydney - opened in 1879 and demolished by an accident in 1960; by ferry from Aust to Beachley; and by passenger ferry operated by the Railway Company from New Passage. These facts were, perhaps, an indication of the strategic position of the District. Thus, with the main West Country highway (the A.38) traversing the district from north to south, the Great Western Railway crossing from east to west and into Wales, it was a natural corollary that a car and passenger ferry should be established after the First World War period, to operate between Aust and Beachley, that the more recent motorway system, M4 (London to South Wales) and the M5 (Birmingham to Exeter) should have an interchange at Almondsbury, and that the Severn Bridge was built from Aust to Beachley. During this period, it must be remembered that on the southern borders of the district at Filton and Patchway, there had developed an aircraft building industry which had produced aeroplanes for the First World War. This undertaking continued to expand until it became one of the largest aircraft design and building complexes in the Country, and which more recently has led to the provision of the Concorde supersonic airliner. Again during the same period had developed the motorcar and transport industries. All these factors had an influence on the district, especially because of its relation to the River Severn.

The influencing factor of the River Severn was felt in other ways, notably of flooding hazards. In F.W.Rowbotham's "The Story of Severn Beach", he refers to a breakthrough of the River in 1886, flooding thousands of acres, again in 1910 and 1936. Works since that date have reduced, but not



completely eliminated, risks of further flooding. Its existence also resulted in private enterprise development of a riverside resort from 1926 onwards with a lido and a recreation and amusement park at Severn Beach. It was sponsored by the late Councillor Robert C. Stride and continues to grow to this date. At one period in the early 1930's its development was marred by an uncontrolled development with many hundreds of chalets and huts which were often used by private owners for weekend and holiday purposes with low standards of sanitary facilities. Firm and continuous action by the Council has now eliminated the worst sites and reduced the problem to a controllable size with a number of well-run sites, accommodating modern caravans.

In 1934, the population was 19,700, reference was made to the urbanisation of Almondsbury, Henbury (which had been added to the District in 1904) and Redwick and Northwick. In this year there were 92 cases of Scarlet Fever, 35 cases of Diphtheria and 31 cases of Pneumonia, 17 proving fatal. Tuberculosis continued to take its toll. There were 23 slaughter-houses in the district and numbers of whole carcasses of bullocks and pigs were condemned because of Tuberculosis. There were 549 registered cow keepers and dairymen and milk was being sampled for bacterial examination.

The author of this Report took up his appointment in October 1935. It was with some astonishment that he found the town of Thornbury had only recently been sewered, and that many properties remained to be connected to the system. The majority of the district continued to use pail closets and relied on water from shallow wells. It was at about this time that the Patchway Estate Development was taking place, with houses springing up like "mushrooms", with modern conveniences and sewers discharging to sewage treatment plants, operated by the estate developer under an agreement with the Council, pending the construction of a trunk sewer, serving also part of the area of Sodbury Rural District with treatment at Winterbourne. This scheme was part of the Filton and Frome Valley sewerage scheme, intended to eventually link with the Bristol City scheme as envisaged in the "Abercrombie" Report of about 1926, in connection with the development of the area and long-term plan for Bristol, Bath and South Gloucestershire, etc.

Early in 1936 the District was affected by an outbreak of Scarlet Fever which has been referred to in Medical Journals and which was a text book case of a milk borne infection. The strain was "typed" as No. 12 by the Ministry. Four deaths resulted from the outbreak.

At this time, certain Parish Councils had contracts for the collection of house refuse, but in 1937 the District Council assumed responsibility and arranged the contracts.

The "Munich" crisis of 1938 and the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 completely altered all Council activities. The billeting of evacuees from danger areas, civil defence precautions and training, issue and erection of air-raid shelters, re-organisation of labour forces to carry out schemes of repair to war damaged properties - of which there were between 600 - 700 in the district - and salvage schemes for waste paper, metals, etc., occupying much of the Department's time.

Toward the end of 1944 until the end of hostilities, it became possible to give attention to possible post-war problems. By this time the population had increased to around the 23,000 mark. Long-term planning for water and sewerage schemes to cover the majority of the

District were put to the Council and accepted in principle in 1946-47. Development proposals for housing to accommodate overflows from Bristol, and the provision of Council Houses to meet the ever increasing demand were a major feature of the Council's activities. For some years after the end of hostilities, private building was controlled by a system of licensing and housing quotas were allocated by "the Ministry". While in pre-war years, Council houses were still being built with bucket closets, without bathrooms, and in rural parishes relying on water from shallow wells or rainwater storage tanks, post-war housing required mains water and sewerage. The foresight of the Council adopting long-term comprehensive schemes resulted in these being given greater impetus.

In 1946, the hamlet of Charlton was demolished to enable an aircraft runway to be extended to accommodate the take off of the Brabazon airliner, which was in course of development. 50 replacement houses were allocated to the Council and were built at Patchway.

The West Gloucestershire Water Company's comprehensive water supply scheme, originally agreed in 1946, after initial delays was completed in about 1958. During the initial delays it was found uneconomical to supply the northern area. A separate scheme was agreed with the Gloucester City Council to extend their mains to the five northern parishes of the District, and this scheme was completed by about 1952. Closely following after this, a nuclear power station was built at Berkeley in 1958, the industrial development of the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited at Severnside, and a second nuclear power station at Oldbury-on-Severn in about 1960/2. These developments were followed by the construction of the Severn Bridge and its official opening by Her Majesty the Queen, in September 1966.

In earlier reports the main activities of the District were quoted as Sharpness Docks, Quarrying and Agriculture. To-day there is much greater diversification. Agriculture and Quarrying continue to play a part, but their labour demands are not large because of mechanisation. The operations at Sharpness Docks have changed from predominantly coal handling, to timber, grain, animal feeding, oil barges - for inland depots; containerisation handling, to a variety of other imports and exports. In addition to these can now be added the industries of aircraft, nuclear power, chemical industry, Motorway Service Station and Service industries, the development by the Council of a shopping precinct and an Industrial Estate at Thornbury and a private enterprise Industrial Estate at Patchway.

During the late 1950's and onward to the date of this Report it has been possible to see continuous steady growth throughout the District, with ever increasing standards of housing and living.

Next year will see the materialisation of local government re-organisation. A part of this and other districts in South Gloucestershire have been transferred, with others in North Somerset, to form the new County of Avon. Coupled with this is the amalgamation of the districts of Thornbury and Sodbury to form the new district of Northavon.

During the course of its history, the Council has had the services of many eminent Chairmen, but particular mention may perhaps be made of Mr. J. H. Cooke, M.B.E., born in 1874, spending the whole of his life in the Rural District and giving unstintingly of his time to local government. He served for 52 years as County Councillor, District Councillor,



Vice-Chairman, and eventually as Chairman of the Council from 1942 to 1964. Mr. Cooke's life spans the whole of the period which has now been reviewed, and he continues well into his 99th year to be hale and hearty. This then is the brief history of the Thornbury Rural District, and the writer feels that he has been associated with it during a most interesting period.

R. HUNTINGTON.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Stokefield House,  
Thornbury,  
Bristol.

25th May, 1973.

*[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines.]*



# 1. HOUSING:

The emphasis on Council Housing this year has been given to units for the Older People. The apparent considerable increase in the Waiting List is under investigation by the new Housing Manager:

## Council House Waiting List:

## In Letting Areas.

No.	Lettings Area	Existing Council Houses.	Applications.
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway	1,339	335
2.	Pilning, Severn Beach, Aust and Olveston.	194	67
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington and Oldbury.	1,042	361
4.	Falfield, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham, Stone, Hill, Rockhampton and Alkington.	254	35
5.	Berkeley, Hinton and Hamfallow.	409	106
	TOTAL:	3,246	904

The Council is continuing to facilitate house purchases by the issue of mortgages. The unprecedented rise in house values, and the high mortgage rates however make it difficult, if not impossible, for young people to acquire their first home.

## Building Programme:

## Private Enterprise:

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Plans submitted under Building Regulations	1134	1051	932	589	564	532	861	824	1310
New Dwellings erected	441	337	371	334	280	350	318	274	484

## Council Programme: New Dwellings provided in 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Units for Slum Clearance provided.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Units for General Need.	18	Nil	58	45
Units for Aged Persons.	17	28	53	35

Table showing the progress made in dealing with Unfit Houses:

(a)	Estimated number of houses in the area (As returned to the Minister in 1955) .....	809
(b)	Number of Unfit Houses which have subsequently come to our notice .....	705
(c)	Total number of unfit houses .....	<u>1514</u>
(d)	Number of houses demolished .....	221
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished) .....	304
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .....	936
(g)	Total number dealt with to date .....	<u>1461</u>
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with .....	96.5%

Improvement Grants:

<u>Discretionary Grants:</u> .....	60
<u>Standard Grants:</u> .....	34

2. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

Survey:

The two Deposit Gauges are being maintained at Walning Farm and Brynleaze Farm, both in the Northwick Pilning area. They have been supplemented by two 8-port volumetric gauges sited at Marsh Common and Blackhorse Hill.

For record purposes, extracts from the Report of 1971 are set out on the following page.

The Annual Report of E. G. Whittle, Esq., B.Sc., M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C., the Public Analyst and Scientific Adviser for the City and County of Bristol, for the year 1971, has now been received. I am indebted to him for the following information. The figures for Bristol are included for the benefit of members as a basis for comparison.

Average SO<sub>3</sub> mgm. per 100 sq.cm. per day.

Year	Thornbury R.D.		City of Bristol			
	Walning Farm.	Brynleaze Farm	Zoo-logical Gardens	Blaise Castle	Avon-mouth	C.W.S. Building & Waterworks
1954	-	-	0.61	0.96	-	1.94
1965	0.48	0.78	0.84	0.76	1.48	1.78
1966	0.48	0.64	0.81	0.80	1.07	1.85
1967	0.44	0.59	0.51	0.69	0.84	1.47
1968	0.50	0.60	0.56	0.70	0.85	1.35
1969	0.55	0.47	0.63	0.78	0.90	1.37
1970	0.58	0.73	0.60	0.76	1.19	1.44
1971	0.62*	0.64*	0.76*	0.95*	1.40+	-
* denotes 3 month period +     "         2     "         "						
<u>Deposits in tons per sq. mile per year.</u>						
1954	-	-	143	124	-	263
1965	95.7	70.1	92(11 mths)	99(11 mths)	-	132
1966	43.9(9 mths)	52.3(7 mths)	71	106	-	110
1967	89.6(11 " )	87.8(11 " )	91(10 " )	121(11 " )	-	125(11 mths)
1968	81.7(8 " )	109.2	98	139	-	132
1969	92.6	83.4	94	112	-	112(11 mths)
1970	130.2	95.0	112	121	-	124(11 " )
1971	102.5	105.9	82	103	-	No data

During the year a programme of sampling for "Heavy Metals was undertaken in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health and in collaboration with the Bristol Public Health Department and the Public Analyst.

Sampling points were established at  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius up to 5 miles from the Avonmouth Complex, with a control sampling point on the Bagstone Rangeworthy border. A total of 19 sampling points were first used, but these have now been reduced to 13. The earlier quarterly sampling involved soil, milk and vegetables, and limited sampling of herbage. In the light of results, it was decided to discontinue the sampling of soil, and to reduce the frequency of milk sampling; the regular quarterly sampling of vegetables is continuing.

### 3. SEWERAGE:

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer, Mr. C.W.Frost, C.Eng., F.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.H.E., for the following report of the position in respect of Sewerage Schemes serving the District:

#### Sewerage:

The impact of re-organisation will shortly have the effect of separating the sewerage service from sewage treatment, an ironical twist



which cannot benefit either the so called "water cycle" or the relationship between the sewers and the developments they are provided to serve.

Whether the new organisations will achieve the elimination of river pollution from sewage and the re-use of effluents remains to be seen. The ability to succeed is dependent upon the availability of finance and freedom from management restrictions imposed upon those responsible for design, construction and maintenance.

Although appreciable progress is being made towards the satisfactory sewerage and provision of treatment works to serve all old and new communities in the Rural District the rate of progress has not been as rapid as at one time seemed to be possible. The present state of the services is:

(a) The South Western Area:

The new Pasveer Ditch works at Redwick continue to show the benefits which can be derived from this form of treatment.

An extension of the sewerage system to serve New Passage is nearing completion.

(b) The Eastern Area:

The new works at Townwell, Cromhall, were commissioned during the year and the percentage of properties served which have been connected to the system exceeds 50%. The effluent has been to a consistently high standard and has illustrated the ease with which the Pasveer Ditch system can be operated.

(c) Michaelwood Treatment Works:

Serving Stone, Woodford, Newport and the M.5 Service Area. Overloading from the Service Area resulted in the Pasveer Ditch being brought up to its maximum capacity much sooner than had been anticipated. By raising and duplicating the rotor levels the capacity was increased by 100% during one working week. Grease from the Service Area is presenting problems and the continued increase in sewage volume beyond the D.O.E. estimates will probably result in a duplication of the Ditch during 1974.

(d) The Northern Area:

A sewerage and treatment works contract costing in excess of £ $\frac{1}{2}$  million has commenced. The works will be the largest of the Pasveer Ditch Works in the District and the existing works at Berkeley will be scrapped. The Villages of Purton and Hamfallow will be sewerage and a direct discharge into the Severn Estuary at Sharpness will be eliminated. Work is scheduled for completion late in 1974.

(e) Thornbury Treatment Works:

The new settlement tank capacity should provide for the expansion of Thornbury up to about 1977. Further expansion will require additional works capacity. Owing to the high solids content of the influent a chemical coagulant is being used so that the effluent does not exceed the consent limitation of 100 p.p.m.



The outfall is being extended and lowered to reduce the possibility of nuisance from smell and contamination of the bank of the River Severn. Modifications to screenings handling by using a screenings press and to collect grit are now being provided.

The sludge press has proved to be successful in that sludge from these Works and all of the Council's other Works is now being processed with a polyelectrolyte coagulant. The process produces a good "cake" of disposable sludge which has been accepted for farm use. The cost of sludge treatment has been reduced by the process.

Appreciable assistance in the use of polyelectrolytes has been given by the Water Pollution Research Laboratory and thanks must be expressed to them.

(f) Aust Treatment Works:

These Works serve the M.4 Aust Service Area and Aust Village. The flow from the Service Area has been appreciably below the design estimate. These conventional Works have operated at about 50% capacity and re-circulation has recently been introduced in order to improve the effluent standard.

(g) Almondsbury Treatment Works:

This conventional Works is now beyond its design capacity and the effluent standard has declined. It is anticipated that appreciable progress will be made with extensions during 1973/74.

(h) Tockington Treatment Works:

This conventional Works is reaching its design capacity and extensions are now contemplated.

(i) Alveston Treatment Works:

This conventional Works has been brought within its design flow capacity by diverting flow to Thornbury through new sewers.

(j) Small Treatment Plants:

Various small plants associated with Council housing have been maintained and continue to give satisfactory results.

(k) Oldbury Sewerage Scheme:

A scheme to sewer the villages of Oldbury, Littleton and Kington will be constructed with a starting date late in 1973. All approvals have been received. The discharge will be into the Thornbury Treatment Works.

(l) Falfield Sewerage Scheme:

A scheme to replace a small unsatisfactory plant and to deal with sewage from a Detention Centre and other new buildings in the vicinity will be prepared during 1973 for, it is hoped, construction during 1974.

(m) Sewerage Extensions:

Extensions to the Thornbury system to serve new development will be commenced mid-1973 and completed during 1974.

(n) Charfield:

At the present time the sewage of this Village is pumped for treatment at a conventional sewage plant situate in Dursley Rural District, which also serves the area of Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood. The present works are inadequate to deal with the ever increasing flows, and the cast iron rising main from Charfield is badly eroded. In consequence of this, a scheme is being prepared whereby the sewage from the whole area will gravitate to a new treatment plant - of the Passveer Ditch type - to be located in the Thornbury Rural District, in the vicinity of Huntingford.

The Future:

If facilities are to proceed ahead of development it will be necessary for the new Regional Water Authority and the Northavon District with the Avon County Council to determine the pattern of future development and to proceed as a matter of urgency with schemes for the provision of new sewers and treatment works.

The advance planning of development has been too sketchy to allow adequate programming of design and construction work to be undertaken. There is an inadequate appreciation of the time needed to prepare and provide the essential drainage facilities. A closer liaison between the planning, design and construction elements is essential - this will not be achieved by fragmenting the elements of the construction industry in numerous departments or by relying upon co-ordination by non-technical managers and executives within one or several authorities with shared responsibilities.

4. WATER SUPPLIES:

Two statutory authorities supply water in the district.

A. Northern Parishes: - Supplied by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board.

- (a) The six northern parishes are afforded a supply by this Board. They are Alkington, Berkeley, Ham & Stone, Hamfallow, Hinton and Hill. The source is the River Severn water, treated at Tewkesbury. During the year the source has been satisfactory in quantity and quality apart from a localised shortage arising as the result of unexpected high demands at peak holiday periods arising at the Michael Wood Service Station on the M.5 (Motorway). As the result of approaches to the Department of the Environment a booster pump has been installed, but further long term proposals may need to be considered in the event of the demand continuing to increase.

The water is free from any plumbo-solvent action.

The fluoride content varied between 0.14 and 0.33 mg/l.

Result of Routine Sample from domestic tap at The Myrtles,  
Woodford - 28-7-72

Plate Count:

24 hours at 37°C ..... 2  
72 hours at 22°C ..... 300

Probable no. of Coli bacilli per 100 ml ..... 0  
" " Esch. coli (type I) per 100 ml..... 0

Result: A satisfactory water.

New Mains laid during the year - 60 yards of 4"

New connections - 25

(b) Bacteriological Examination:

96 samples of untreated raw water (River Severn) were examined; all contained large numbers of coliforms including E. coli, indicating a marked degree of bacterial pollution.

781 examinations of the final water were made, of which 778 (99.6%) were completely satisfactory.

395 samples from intermediate stages of treatment were also examined.

(c) Chemical and Biological Examinations:

During the year 6,548 chemical analyses and 662 biological examinations were made for the purpose of treatment and quality control. Continuous checks for contamination by heavy metals and cyanide have given completely satisfactory results.

Consumer samples:

Random bacteriological sampling from consumers' premises was carried out; of 44 samples examined during the year, 40 were of excellent quality; 4 sub-standard results were cleared on re-examination.

Number of properties supplied, as at 31-7-72:

<u>Metered.</u>	<u>Unmetered.</u>	<u>Combined Supplies.</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>
150	1,449	135	1,734



B. Southern and Central Parishes - supplied by the Bristol Waterworks Company.

The water is a mixed supply from four main sources. An increasing volume is obtained for general use from the Sharpness/Gloucester Canal, and is treated at Littleton-on-Severn purification plant. Partially treated water is conveyed separately for treatment and use to industries at Severnside and Avonmouth.

Further extraction will shortly take place from the Canal, and will be conveyed by a large trunk main to Frampton where a new treatment plant is being installed.

Throughout the area of supply the water has been satisfactory in quality and adequate in quantity.

There have been periodic problems from infestation of the mains with water insects - treatment of the afflicted mains with low doses of Pyrethrum appears to have overcome the trouble.

Mains laid in 1972 - in metres.

Parish	3"	4"	6"	8"	46" Trunk Mains
Alkington	-	-	-	-	3759
Almondsbury	124	40	-	-	-
Charfield	107	-	-	-	-
Cromhall	-	-	-	-	4034
Falfield	-	-	-	-	1545
Ham and Stone	-	-	-	-	429
Hamfallow	-	-	-	-	3783
Hinton	-	-	-	-	907
Olveston	-	37	-	-	-
Patchway	-	1113	34	383	-
Rangeworthy	-	-	-	-	1173
Tortworth	-	-	-	-	1174
Thornbury	6	409	630	-	-
Tytherington	7	-	-	-	856
TOTALS:	244	1599	664	383	18,260

Number of Properties supplied - as at 31-12-72.

<u>Metered</u>	<u>Unmetered</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>	<u>Caravans and Combined Supplies.</u>
496	9,431	1,024	686

Total supplied: ..... 11,637



5. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970:

Food Shops  
(including Bakeries)

A. Food Hygiene Visits:

Butchers .....	30
Restaurants and Canteens .....	27
Food Preparing Premises .....	61
Licensed Premises .....	18
Dairies and Milk Distributors .....	2
Bakehouses .....	10

B. Food Complaints:

Visits made .....	47
-------------------	----

Two successful prosecutions were taken in respect of foreign matter in bread and buns.

One successful prosecution was taken in respect of an unsound meat pasty.

C. Inspection of Food:

Visits to:

Slaughterhouses .....	254
Shops .....	30
Market Stalls and Other Premises .....	18

D. Food Condemnation (Generally):

115 lbs. of various foods were condemned during the year.

During the year various food was submitted for Chemical and/or Bacterial examination. Of particular interest was a consignment of Imported Frogs Legs, which were found to be heavily affected with Salmonella Augustenborg, and the small consignment was destroyed.

Another unusual commodity was frozen lobster meat in tins. As the contents had only been lightly cooked, and had not been pasteurised, after being tinned, it was essential for the product to be kept frozen until the latest possible time before being prepared for consumption. Some considerable doubt exists among your Officers, as to the desirability of such a practice.

E. Meat Condemned:

Tuberculosis .....	911 lbs.
Other Diseases .....	5,442 lbs.

F. Table showing Animals killed and inspected; carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned:

	Beasts	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	363	9	9	800	2,000
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	1	1	2	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	73	6	1	32	374
% of numbers inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	20%	77%	22%	4.25%	19.1%
<u>Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	5	-
% of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	0.4%	-
<u>Cysticerci Bovis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

A. Registration and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during year	Number of Registered Premises at end of year.	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices .....	4	59	8
Retail Shops .....	7	155	55
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .....	1	4	11
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens .....	3	29	5
Fuel Storage Depots..	-	2	-
TOTALS:	15	249	79

Number of Visits of all kinds, including general inspections,  
to Registered Premises ..... 84

B. Analysis by Workplace of Persons employed in Registered Premises at end of the year:

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed.
Offices .....	184
Retail Shops .....	672
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	15
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens .....	250
Fuel Storage Depots .....	8
TOTAL:	1,129

Total Males .....	466
Total Females .....	663

C. Analysis of Reported Accidents:

Causes of Accident.	Offices.	Retail Shops.	Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens
1. Falls of persons .....	-	1	-
2. Stepping on, or striking against, object or person..	-	-	1
Total:	-	1	1



7. FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	18	6	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	83	17	-	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises.)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	101	23	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1	1	-	1	-

PART VIII of the ACT - OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c)
Making of boxes or other receptacles, or parts thereof, made wholly or partially of paper	8



8. CAMPING AND CARAVANS:

Number of Caravan Licences issued to date .....	126
Number of Caravan Licences in operation .....	49
Total number of Caravans and Chalets .....	949
Number of unauthorised Sites .....	Nil
Number of Licences not fully complied with .....	4

During the year difficulties have arisen on one site in Thornbury accommodating 62 vans. The temporary Planning Permission expired, and the site is being sold for development. Because of the original short term Planning Permission, a somewhat low standard of site requirements was set. Repeated short term renewals have extended its "life", and conditions have steadily deteriorated. The running down of the site is taking a long time to achieve. A number of Vans on the site have been represented as "Unfit" in accordance with Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957. Re-location of fit Vans on the Council's Caravan Site, and re-housing of other residents is steadily proceeding.

9. PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928:

Number of Licences in current use .....	90
Number found not to comply .....	Nil
Number of visits .....	120

10. PEST CONTROL:

A. RODENT CONTROL:

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
Number of Properties .....	14,817	718
Number of properties inspected following notification and nearby premises.	966	230
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats	476	183
(b) Mice	296	70
Premises inspected for Rats and Mice for reasons other than notification .....	3,126	
Major infestations .....	6	

Total number of Contracts ..... 69  
Total value of Contracts ..... £1,080  
Value of Casual Treatments for year ..... £140.91

B. OTHER TREATMENTS:

Bugs, Wasps, Fleas, Carpet Beetles,  
Grey Squirrels, Woodworm Treatments  
and Lice ..... 230  
  
Surveys ..... 65

C. SEWER TREATMENTS:

A Sewer Treatment was carried out in August, during which 284 manholes were tested with a negative result.

D. TOTAL INSPECTIONS: ..... 3,997

At the Docks at Sharpness, 4 major infestations were dealt with, and due to increased building of storage units, control is obviously more difficult.

It should be noted that Rat and Mice figures have increased for the year 1972 and whilst a fair percentage of infestations are occurring in newly built houses, it should be noted that most cases of mice infestation now have to receive special treatment due to their resistance to anti-coagulents. This consequently means more follow-up visits. Numerous Schools were also treated for mice.

Visits were also made in 1972 to houses which had received treatment for Bugs during 1970, and no further evidence was found.

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL VISITS BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Water Supply .....	114
Drainage .....	229
Factories .....	23
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .....	3
Licensed Premises .....	18
Public Cleansing .....	35
Atmospheric Pollution .....	233
Sampling .....	373
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises .....	84
Petroleum .....	120
Caravans .....	140
Animal Boarding Establishments .....	11
Noise .....	26
Health Education .....	9
Infectious Diseases .....	166
Miscellaneous Visits .....	367
Housing .....	451
Improvement Grants .....	751
Farms .....	26
Pet Shops .....	3

SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING:

Biological Milk Samples .....	Nil
Chemical Water Samples .....	18
Heavy Metals .....	50
Bacteriological Water Samples .....	43
Atmospheric Samples .....	203
Faecal Specimens .....	1
Other Foods .....	58

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D U R S L E Y  
R U R A L   D I S T R I C T .

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L. D. Gale, Esq.	The Rev. T. A. Ryder, Ph.D., B.Sc.,
W. L. Hearle, Esq.	F.G.S., F.R.Met.S. (Resigned Oct. 1972)
J. B. Jenkins, Esq.	S. G. Sims, Esq.
Mrs. H. M. Jones.	R. Barber Taylor, Esq.
Lt. Col. W.J. Jones, O.B.E. (From Jan. 1973)	R. W. Tocknell, Esq.
L. T. Keedwell, Esq.	R. Ward, Esq., B.Sc.
F. B. Maddern, Esq.	N. V. Watkins, Esq., A.I.B.
Lt. Col. J.C. Milner, T.D., M.A., LL.B., M.R.S.T.	R. C. Workman, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF: (As at 31st December, 1972).

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R.E.A.S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	T.B. Chaffe, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	C. W. R. Fisher, Esq., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector:	J. Pullin, M.A.P.H.I., Air Pollution Control Diploma.
Pests Officer:	G. O. Townley. (To 31st May, 1972) K. F. Wakefield (From 1st May, 1972)
Public Health Department Clerk:	Miss M.C. Lovell.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THEORY OF PROBABILITY

BY

ANDREW VALENTIN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1960

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my twelfth Annual Report, that for the year 1972.

We were sorry to lose the services of Mr. G. O. Townley, our Rodent Officer, when he retired in May, and we welcome his successor, Mr. K. F. Wakefield. Unfortunately Mr. Townley has experienced a lot of illness since he left us, but we hope he will now make good progress and we wish him well.

The tremendous increase recently in land values has had repercussions on the demand for the older type of properties and it is true to say that some houses which would previously not have been repairable at a reasonable cost have now become so. Many people still search for the detached isolated property where they can "get away from it all", and, generally, when they find them they are prepared to spend very large sums of money in order to restore the properties to their former architectural charm, and, in addition, provide them with central heating and all the modern amenities. This search will continue not only for the detached property but for others in a rural or village setting.

It is apparent that emphasis is being put more and more upon conservation; not always necessarily to retain the old properties but to ensure that before any demolition takes place the area will be restored in keeping with the style and scale of the old.

The Round House, Whiteway; Coaley Peak Cottage; and Market Street, Wotton-under-Edge, will be recognised as examples of this current trend in housing.

Whilst thinking of some of the properties of years ago it reminds one of the old customs too; currently people appear to welcome the return to the open type market and stalls are now being set up regularly at the Wotton-under-Edge Town Hall and the Dursley Market Place. An eye is being kept upon them, particularly from a food hygiene point of view.

In contrast with the old we have to think of problems of the present and future; some of them are with us before we are prepared for them; the noise from traffic, aeroplanes and modern machinery; the pollution of the atmosphere from vehicles and chemical factory complexes; the problem of the disposal of all the chemical and toxic wastes which we create.

The problems appear to get more complex, the legislation more voluminous, and there is a general demand that the answers to all the problems be found quickly and put into operation; these matters make the work of the Department more exacting.

Despite all the problems and queries, however, we have done our utmost to make good progress, and this we have managed to do, as will be shown in the body of the Report.

As the re-organisation of Local Government is almost upon us I have mentioned in the Report a little of the history of the progress which the Council has made over the years in the field of Environmental Health.

The progress made during my years of service with the Council have, of course, only been made possible by the progressive and farseeing policies of the Council, and I thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for the encouragement and support they have given me during those years.

Likewise, the progress could not have been achieved without the co-operation and help of my fellow Officers nor without the conscientious and untiring effort of the staff of the Department who, I am proud to say, have always worked with me as a team; to them I am grateful and thank them sincerely.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. CHAFFE.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Council Offices,  
Kingshill,  
DURSLEY.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT - A BRIEF HISTORY.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century when District Councils were being formed the need for the improvement of the environment was of quite urgent importance. It was at that time that the evils attendant upon bad sanitation were very evident and as has been stated by many in the past no amount of medical skill and practice will take the place of good sanitation. By improving the amenities of the population sanitary administration has been the means by which a valuable contribution has been made to the reduction of mortality and invalidity. Improvements in the environment involve questions relating to drainage, water supply, refuse collection and disposal, clean air, housing and food, and invariably such improvements have been followed by improved vital statistics.

The consolidating Public Health Act of 1875 brought within the compass of one Act the various provisions relating to Public Health which were previously contained within numerous other enactments.

For over sixty years the Act of 1875 was a basis of all Public Health legislation and this was followed by a further consolidation Act of 1936.

I propose to take in turn each of the important environmental improvements made and to make mention of some of the interesting relevant facts.

### Water Supply:

In looking back through old records one discovers that towards the end of the last century there were very few piped water supplies and those that existed were mainly to private estates; the remainder of the population carried water from springs and wells. In Wotton-under-Edge, some of the wells were too deep for pumps, and so bucket and chain were used.

In 1894, a limited supply of water was piped to Wotton-under-Edge from Rushmire Hill, and in 1910 the Tyley Bottom Springs were tapped and pumped to a high level reservoir. In these early days the use of stand-pipes to supply several houses were the order of the day.

In 1929, a comprehensive scheme for supplying practically the whole of the extensive Parish of Cam was adopted. Springs at Caswell, some 400 yards from the Dursley well were to be tapped, and the scheme was completed in 1934.

In 1939, Millend Stream was acquired as a source of supply for North Nibley. The same year, loan sanction was obtained to pump water from Caswell Springs and boost it by means of hydrautomats to a reservoir at Nympsfield.

The first mention of chlorination of the water at Dursley and Wotton Pumping Stations was made in 1941.

The water supply to Kingswood at this time was obtained from springs at Synwell, but in 1942 because of pollution the Kingswood reservoir was fed from the Wotton-under-Edge mains.



One reads in a report dated 1943 that all Parishes, with the exception of Owlpen, had a piped water supply and with the exception of Coaley it was supplied directly to the houses. The Parishes of Dursley, Cam, Uley, Nympsfield, Slimbridge and Stinchcombe received a supply from the Caswell Springs, Dursley.

A high level water main from Woodfield Reservoir to Sandpits Reservoir was completed in 1948.

In 1950, a comprehensive water supply scheme for the whole District was being prepared, a local investigation into the Scheme was held by a Ministry Inspector in 1955. In 1957, works commenced on a major part of the Scheme embodying the construction of a new reservoir at Breakheart, a new Pumping Station at Millend, new pumps at Caswell, and supply main to Ashmead. By the end of 1958, 99% of the District had a piped water supply.

#### Drainage:

In E.S.Lindley's book on Wotton-under-Edge we read that in the mid-nineteenth century there were a few covered drains in the lower part of the Town made by Churchwardens and the highway authority; intended for surface water but also used for house drainage and refuse. As to privies, many houses were wholly without, many had only the use of one between several and these were such as to contaminate the water supply. A vast number of privies emptied themselves into the open channels in the street; drainage and blood from slaughterhouses drained into the open channels as did accumulations of dung.

Such conditions were probably typical of those existing throughout most of the District. In more rural situations soapy water was thrown on to gardens or into channels which eventually discharged into the nearest ditch, pond, or stream.

It is recorded that drainage and a treatment plant below Hack Mill were completed in Wotton-under-Edge by 1913.

With the knowledge of current costs, it was interesting to note in the Annual Report for 1930 that 316 yards of 15-inch sewer was laid at Trotman's Field, Cam, for £553.

In 1929, reconstruction and reconditioning of the joint Dursley and Cam Outfall Works were well in hand. Various extensions were made in pre-war years and just before the war a Scheme for improving the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements for Dursley and nearby Parishes was drawn up; a Public Enquiry was held in 1949, works commenced in 1955, and then followed the laying of new sewers to serve Coaley and Uley. The inauguration of the Dursley and District Sewage Disposal Works at Coaley Junction was on the 1st October, 1958.

During the years which followed the second World War many small sewage disposal plants were installed in the outlying Parishes to treat drainage from new housing estates but these, of course, were dismantled as the major schemes came into being.

During 1960, good progress was being made with the Scheme for the sewerage of Kingswood and the construction of the Joint Sewage Works to serve Wotton-under-Edge, Kingswood and Charfield (Thornbury R.D.); the work was completed in 1962.

The Sewerage Schemes for Slimbridge and Cambridge, North Nibley and Stinchcombe were completed in 1965.

As the Sewerage Schemes progressed, drainage nuisances were abated, and W.Cs. replaced privies and pail closets. Many septic tanks were also dismantled, but, of course, there will always be a certain number of isolated premises which will be served by septic tanks and require the use of a cesspool emptier.

For some twenty years it has been the Council's policy to have all septic tank contents disposed of at the Dursley Sewage Works instead of on farmland in order to avoid nuisances and the risk of spreading cyster cercus bovis.

#### Housing:

The evils of bad housing are well known and are by no means confined to the bodily ills; improvements in house conditions have done much to reduce mortality and sickness and at the same time create a more contented mind which is bound to reflect on peoples' lives.

Records for 1929 show that 33 houses were erected in the District that year, 19 by private enterprise, 10 by private individuals, and 4 by the Council; in the same year notices were served in respect of 12 unfit houses. In the years that followed larger numbers of new houses were built and a larger number of notices were served to effect the repair of older houses; this tendency was followed until the Second World War.

After the war, as one would expect, the housing situation was critical, much had to be done in the way of new building and work to deal with houses in disrepair.

During 1945 a Survey of houses in the District with a rateable value not exceeding £15. was commenced and it was completed during 1947. The Survey gave the following figures:

<u>Reasonably fit in all respects.</u>	<u>Minor Defects.</u>	<u>Requiring Repairs.</u>	<u>Appropriate for Reconditioning.</u>	<u>Unfit for habitation. Beyond Repair.</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>
347	1973	1019	21	621	3981

As a result of this Survey a programme was followed to deal systematically with houses in disrepair and unfit houses. Formal action was taken which resulted in the following Clearance Areas being confirmed:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>
The Slad, Boulton Lane, Dursley .....	29
Valley Road, Wotton-under-Edge .....	3
Nind, Kingswood .....	3
Gloucester Street, Wotton-under-Edge .....	7
Long Street, Dursley .....	4
The Square, Valley Road, Wotton-under-Edge .....	5
Silver Street, Wotton-under-Edge .....	4
Upper Woodmancote, Dursley .....	6
Field Row, Cambridge .....	4



<u>Area.</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>
Rowley, Cam .....	12
Barr's Lane, North Nibley .....	10
Hill Court, Silver Street, Dursley .....	5
Lower Stanthill Cottages, Dursley (known locally as Potato Face Row) .....	6
The Quarry, Cam .....	4
Hornshill, Slimbridge .....	3
The Trench, Woodmancote, Dursley .....	7
Potters Pond and Waterloo Yard, Wotton-under-Edge .....	5
Cranbourne Terrace, Wotton-under-Edge .....	4

Formal action was also taken on a further 357 individual unfit houses, but several of these were in groups and include the following:

3	houses at Bowers Court, Dursley.
7	" Troy Town, Cam.
5	" Dyer's Brook, Wotton-under-Edge.
5	" The Rope Walk, Wotton-under-Edge
3	" School Road and Church Street, Wotton-under-Edge.
3	" Water Street, Dursley.
3	" Whitecourt, Uley.
4	" Mill Court, Coaley.
3	" Union Street, Dursley.
3	" High Street, Cam.
12	" Harding's Row, Dursley (known locally as Pigs Face Row)

As a direct result of action initiated by the Health Department many of the houses dealt with formally as individual unfit houses and many of those dealt with by means of informal repair notices were made fit with the aid of Improvement Grants. As will be noted from figures kindly supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor to date 894 Grants have been approved to the total value of £255,957.

The duty of dealing with houses which are sub-standard or in disrepair is a most interesting and absorbing one; standards will be raised as time passes and as I see it the review of housing conditions is bound to be a continuing one which will require extraordinary diligence.

#### Food:

When one reads some of the earliest Annual Reports one finds that at the beginning of this century slaughterhouses and bakehouses were far more numerous than they are to-day. It is also known that the small family shopkeepers were numerous.

Routine meat inspection was carried out at the slaughterhouses, and as the Council was responsible for Cowsheds and Dairies routine visits were made to those and milk samples were taken. In 1934 producers began to take advantage of the Accredited Milk Scheme.

Unfortunately when the Milk Regulations 1949 came into force the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries became responsible for the inspection of cowsheds and the control of producers and producer/retailers;

I say unfortunately because the Council had taken a keen interest in this work and saw that the work was carried out conscientiously.

In 1950 the Council adopted the Ministry's Model Byelaws with respect to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food. We started a Safe Food Campaign getting Traders and their employees to attend meetings and lectures and showing them appropriate films on food hygiene. This work culminated in a large Health and Safe Food Exhibition which the Council staged in Dursley during the summer of 1951. A series of Food Shops were displayed to illustrate just what we thought a model butchers, fishmongers, fruiterers, cafeteria, and bar should be like. The model bar was licensed for the period of the Exhibition. We also displayed a model Kitchen at which regular cooking demonstrations were given and continuous appropriate films were shown. We were helped by colleagues from the Public Health Laboratory, the Public Analyst's Department, Shopkeepers, Commercial firms, the County Health Department, and our own colleagues.

The opening ceremony was performed by Sir William Savage; the Ministry of Health was represented by Dr. Boucher, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by Mr. Claude Atkinson.

We were pleased to note that in the years which followed this Campaign tremendous strides were made in the improvement of practices, construction and equipment of food premises.

The good work was continued with the advent of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1955, and those which followed, together with the Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicle Regulations, 1966.

A great advance was also made in the manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of ice-cream following the Icecream Heat Treatment Regulations, 1947. Progress was also made in connection with ice lollies and similar products.

In 1952 we started a comprehensive survey of Licensed Premises in the District and liaised with the Brewery Companies in order to obtain a progressive programme to deal systematically with these premises. The net result of this policy appears to have developed into a positive move by the Brewery Companies for "fewer pubs but better pubs". The tendency in the recent past has been for Licensed Premises to be used more and more as eating establishments as well as for drinking and both pastimes appear to be flourishing.

It would be impossible in one Annual Report to cover all the interesting happenings and progress which has been made over the last two or three decades without making it a very bulky document but I will briefly mention a few of the topics in which the Council have been particularly interested.

#### Storage of Petroleum Spirit:

Following a very serious explosion at a Petrol Station in Bristol a detailed Survey of all installations in the District was made and numerous improvements were called for and enforced.



### Factories:

In the early 1950's a Survey of Sanitary Accommodation in Factories was made and over a period real progress was achieved by having unbelievable contraptions such as trough closets without any real privacy, replaced by decent water closets and other modern amenities.

### Atmospheric Pollution:

In 1955 the Council wisely decided to install apparatus for the measurement of Atmospheric Pollution. As time went by improved apparatus replaced the old and we have been enabled to build up valuable records.

### Noise:

In 1971 the Council invested in a Noise Level Wave Band Analyser which, to date, has proved invaluable, and it is obvious that as time goes by there will be a greater need for its use.

### Flooding:

Following the floods of July, 1965, the Council called for a Survey of streams in the area. This was carried out with particular reference to areas where dwellings were prone to flooding. With the co-operation of the County Land Agent a list of Schemes was drawn up and a progressive programme to deal with the worst spots first has been pursued.

### Refuse Collection:

Originally, there was no organised system of refuse collection and householders dumped what rubbish they had in a local quarry or depression in the woods. Waste food in most instances found its way to the Cottager's or farmer's pigs.

In 1931 arrangements were made to remove house refuse in the Parishes of Dursley, Cam, Coaley, Wotton-under-Edge, Kingswood and Uley. No mention was made in the Report as to how it was done or how frequently it was done, and one can only assume that it was probably done by horse and cart.

In 1935 the collection system was extended to cover North Nibley and Stinchcombe.

By 1947 collections were being made in all Parishes, some weekly, some fortnightly, and some monthly. Collections in North Nibley, Kingswood, and Wotton-under-Edge were by contractor, but all other collections were made by direct labour.

In 1948 the Council had two 7 cubic yard side loaded collection vehicles and collections were then by direct labour. In 1950 a dustbin hire scheme was inaugurated by the Council and this continued in being until the 1st April, 1973.

In 1951 the Council purchased its first rear loaded fore and aft tip vehicle and progressively improved its standard of collection vehicle through the years; first with fore and aft tippers fitted with a press; then the Pakamatic, and to date the Revopak. By improving on the class of

collection vehicle the Council has been enabled to give a weekly service throughout the District and collect from a very much larger population without increasing the number of collection vehicles used, namely, two, with a spare in case of breakdown.

Towards the end of 1964 the Council approved an Incentive Bonus Scheme for the collection personnel drawn up by the Department and this has worked satisfactorily ever since.

In recent years, Councillors, staff and members of the public have experimented with the disposal sack system of refuse collection; the Council came to the conclusion that they favoured the fully guarded sack holder using paper sacks, and 129 of these have been installed for use at Council owned Group Dwellings and old Persons' Bungalows.

#### Refuse Disposal:

In the early days, as records show, refuse tips were allowed to burn but this practice had to stop when the Second World War came along.

A refuse destructor for burning refuse was installed at Coaley Junction in 1935 and was in use for 10 years until the cost of running it proved too expensive. At that time a tip below Hack Mill was used for Wotton-under-Edge, Kingswood and North Nibley, and a gravel pit at Slimbridge Cross Roads was purchased in 1945 for use for Dursley and the remaining Parishes. Subsequently, one tip at a time was used, with the exception of a short period when tipping took place at Highfields, Dursley.

The Tips used were:

Synwell Playing Field, Wotton-under-Edge.

Field opposite The Mercury Cafe, on the A.38, owned  
by Mr. G.R.Watkins.

Field at Bassett Court Lane, North Nibley, owned  
by Mr. J.S.Eley.

Gravel Pit at Everside Lane, Cam, compulsorily purchased  
by the Council.

Gravel Pit at Everside Lane, Cam, owned by  
G. Wimpey & Son Ltd.

During the last decade the Council being very progressive have enabled us to carry out controlled tipping as it should be done; this has meant that the areas completed have been restored to provide a good Playing Field and some good agricultural land.

At one time we had the greatest difficulty in finding tipping space and when Daisy Farm, North Nibley, came on the market, the Council wisely bought it, just in case; but luckily it was never required.

T. B. CHAFFE.

SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

3. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

4. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

5. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

6. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

7. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

8. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

9. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

10. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

11. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.



# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1972.

## 1. HOUSING:

### A. UNFIT HOUSES:

#### Action taken under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957:

Number of Notices of Time and Place served .....	4
Number of Houses demolished .....	8
Number of Houses closed .....	2
Number of Houses made fit .....	14
Number of Houses added to list of Unfit Houses .....	8

#### Table showing progress in dealing with unfit houses:

(i) Estimated number of unfit houses in area (As returned to Ministry in 1955) .....	234
(ii) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice .....	328
(iii) Total number of unfit houses .....	<u>562</u>
(iv) Number of houses demolished .....	269
(v) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished) ....	61
(vi) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .....	148
(vii) Total number of which formal action has been initiated .....	<u>478</u>
(viii) Percentage of total dealt with .....	85%

### B. HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

Number known to be in Multiple Occupation .....	28
Number estimated to need attention under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961 .....	3
Number of Notices served .....	Nil

### C. RENT ACT, 1957:

Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued .....	Nil
--	-----

### D. HOUSING ACT, 1969, Section 46:

Number of Certificates of Provisional Approval granted ...	Nil
Number of Qualification Certificates issued .....	Nil
Number of Applications refused .....	1

### E. HOUSING FINANCE ACT, 1972:

Number of Applications for Qualification Certificates ....	2
Number of Qualification Certificates refused .....	2
Number of Objections from tenant .....	1
Number of Applications invalid .....	1



F. The following is a REPORT from the HOUSING MANAGER for which I thank him:

(a) Number and Type of Council Dwellings completed in 1972:

The Corriett, Cam	-	16 x 1-Bedroom Bungalows	)	
(O.P.Group Dwellings		12 x 1-Bedroom Flats	)	30
Scheme)		2 x 3-Bedroom Houses	)	
Dryleaze Court,	-	9 x 1-Bedroom Bungalows	)	
Wotton-under-Edge.		4 x 1-Bedroom Flats	)	17
(Phase 3)		4 x 2-Bedroom Flats	)	
The Croft, Cam.	-	23 x 3-Bedroom Houses with Garages)		
(Phase 2,		35 Houses without Garages	)	
Stages 2 and 3)		9 x 2-Bedroom Flats	)	77
		9 x 1-Bedroom Flats	)	
		1 x 2-Bedroom Bungalow	)	
Vizard Close, Dursley -		1 x 3-Bedroom Warden's Flat	)	1
(O.P.Group Dwellings				
Scheme)				

TOTAL: 125

1 House purchased (Police House, Fountain Crescent,  
Wotton-under-Edge) ..... 1

RE-LETS ..... 56

GRAND TOTAL: 182

(b) Total Number of Dwellings under Construction at the end of 1972:

The Croft, Cam	-	3 x 3-bedroom Houses	)	
		27 x 1-bedroom Flats in 3-Storey Blocks	)	
		2 x 1-bedroom Flats	)	36
		2 x 2-bedroom Flats	)	
		2 x 1-bedroom Bungalows	)	
Vizard Close,	-	11 x 1-bedroom Flatlets	)	
Dursley (O.P.)		6 Bed-Recess Flatlets	)	17
The Close,	-	4 Old Peoples' Bungalows	)	4
Slimbridge (In-filling)				
TOTAL:				57

(c) Number of families re-housed in 1972:

Special Allocation to Industry ..... 8

From Unfit Properties:

Old People ..... 3  
Families and Others ..... 3 ..... 6

From General Waiting List:

Old People ..... 51  
Families and Others ..... 92 ..... 143

Special Cases:

Medical ..... 2  
Allocation to Curate ..... 1  
Staff - Wardens for Group Dwellings. 2  
Uganda Asians ..... 4  
Re-housing from Rangers House ..... 3  
Families evicted ..... 13 ..... 25  
TOTAL: 182

2. REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:

The following is a Report from the Engineer and Surveyor for which I thank him:

A. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

New Sewage Works .....	Woodend Lane, Cam, for 10 properties.
New Sewers laid .....	Approximately 320 Y.L. of 6" and 4" sewers laid at Woodend Lane.
New connections to sewers in parishes where sewers recently laid .....	7
Total of new connections to sewers, excluding the above and new properties.	20
Conversions of E.Cs. to W.Cs. ....	Nil
% of properties served by main sewers .....	94%

B. HOUSING:

(a) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

Made under Housing Act, 1969:

Number of Applications .....	22
Number of Approvals .....	22
Value of work involved .....	£64,216
Value of grants made .....	£20,258

TOTAL since start of Scheme ..... 596

STANDARD GRANTS:

Number of grants made .....	2
Value of grants made .....	£275

TOTAL since start of Scheme ..... 298

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL GRANTS: ..... £255,957

(b) NEW HOUSES BUILT DURING 1972:

(i) Council Houses .....	See Housing Manager's Report
(ii) Private Houses .....	121

N.R.W.LEE,  
Engineer and Surveyor.

### 3. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Table showing number of occupied sites and number of Caravans accommodated on these Sites at the 31st December, 1972.

No.of Sites	Number of Caravans which Site will accommodate		Permanent	Temporary	Exempt from Licensing
		Total Caravans			
1	39	39	Yes		
1	7	7	Yes		
1	2	2	Yes		
7	1	7	Yes		
1	6	6		Yes	
2	1	2		Yes	
1	2	2		Yes	
4	1	4			Yes
18		69			

One permanent site in Dursley was closed during the year, this accommodated 10 Caravans, and the site is now being developed with houses.

### 4. RAINFALL:

The following rainfall was recorded by the rain gauge situated at these Offices, and the comparative figures for 1971 are also given:

<u>Month.</u>	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
January	86.1 mms.	112.6 mms.
February	71.9	34.3
March	79.3	69.2
April	38.4	75.3
May	76.6	63.5
June	60.6	101.4
July	30.7	35.5
August	42.1	130.3
September	44.0	24.9
October	30.4	89.7
November	65.3	66.1
December	145.6	34.3
	<hr/> 771 mms. (30.23 inches)	<hr/> 837.1 mms. (32.95 inches)



5.

WATER:

(A) ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DWELLINGHOUSES, AND POPULATION, SUPPLIED FROM THE PUBLIC MAINS SUPPLY.

Parish	Total Population (Estimated)	Houses with mains supply		Houses served by standpipes		Houses with private supplies	
		Est. No.	Est. Pop.	Est. No.	Est. Pop.	Est. No.	Est. Pop.
Cam	5,926	2,411	5,903	1	3	6	20
Coaley	758	241	728	5	12	6	18
Dursley	5,353	1,833	5,348	2	5	-	-
Kingswood	995	354	990	2	3	1	2
North Nibley	786	235	756	-	-	10	30
Nympsfield	425	93	416	-	-	3	9
Slimbridge	970	313	964	-	-	2	6
Stinchcombe	507	139	473	3	8	10	26
Uley and Owlpen	1,342	417	1,288	2	6	17	48
Wotton-under-Edge	4,458	1,607	4,422	-	-	12	36
TOTAL:	21,520	7,643	21,188	15	37	67	195

(B) WATER SAMPLING:

During the year 10 samples were taken; those for Chemical Analysis were submitted to the Public Analyst, and those for Bacteriological Examination were submitted to either the Bristol or Gloucester Public Health Laboratory.

Samples taken from a mains supply normally follow a complaint from the householder.

Private Water Supplies:

Samples taken: ..... 8  
Bacteriological Examination ..... 7 (6 unsatisfactory)  
Chemical Analysis ..... 1

None of the supplies sampled were plumbo-solvent.

Mains Water Supplies:

Bacteriological Examination ..... 2 (Satisfactory)

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLES SUBMITTED  
TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, BRISTOL.

Address	Manager's House, Stancombe Park.	Lampem House, Uley.	Lampem House, Uley.	Poole's Lodge, Wotton/u/E.	Poole's Lodge, Wotton/u/E.	1 Dursley Road, Cambridge.
Source	Spring	Spring (Top Chamber)	Spring (Lower)	Shallow Spring	Shallow Spring	Mains Supply
Date	26-1-72	26-1-72	26-1-72	21-6-72	27-6-72	3-8-72
Reaction pH					7.3	
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u> (parts per million)						
Total Dissolved Solids					586	
Total Hardness					426	
Chlorine (as chloride)					35	
Free Ammonia					< 0.008	
Albuminoid Ammonia					< 0.008	
Nitrate Nitrogen					2.0	
Nitrite Nitrogen					< 0.001	
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (4 hrs. @ 27°C.)					0.19	
Lead					< 0.01	
Copper					< 0.05	
Zinc					< 0.01	
Iron					< 0.05	
<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (probable numbers per 100 ml.)						
Plate Count						
24 hrs. @ 37°C.	0	410	170	2	4	1
72 hrs. @ 22°C.	19	> 3,000	> 3,000	425	200	30
Coliform bacilli	0	13	3	1	180+	0
Bact. coli (Type I)	0	5	1	1	90	0

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH  
LABORATORY, GLOUCESTER.

Address:	Mill Farm, Uley.	Fairview, Elstub Lane, Cam.	29A Cam Green, Cam.
Source:	Land Spring	Shallow Well	Mains Supply
Date:	23-2-72	23-2-72	14-11-72
<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Probable numbers per 100 ml.)  Coliform bacilli  Bact. coli (type I)  Result	50     1	4     0	0     0     Satisfactory



## 6. FOOD HYGIENE AND FOOD INSPECTION:

### FOOD HYGIENE:

During the year 475 visits were made in connection with food and food hygiene.

The taking of snacks and meals at Licensed Premises has increased in recent years and during the earlier part of the year a survey of these premises was made to assess to what extent this is taking place.

The primary reason for this survey was to enable us to co-operate with adjoining Districts with whom we are to join, with a view to having a consistent standard and policy.

Any poor practices noted at the time of the inspection were drawn to the attention of the landlord to ensure that they were corrected.

### COMPLAINTS CONCERNING FOOD:

In recent years housewives have become more and more conscious about the condition of food and numerous complaints have been received during the year. Examples of these are as follows:

Dirty Milk Bottles.  
Mould in a tin of Meat.  
Insect in a Loaf.  
Bad taste of canned Grapefruit Juice.  
Grub in Breakfast Cereal.  
Maggot in Madeira Cake.  
Paraffin smell in Loaf.  
Stale Cake.  
Metal tag in a Meat Pie.  
Insects in a packet of Stuffing.  
Maggots in a Frozen Chicken.

As a result of investigating the complaint about Canned Grapefruit Juice it was found that this was metallic contamination caused by 'in Can storage' after the can had been opened. The problem was drawn to the attention of the Department of Health and Social Security with a view to them requesting that cans be suitably labelled with a warning about the risk of 'in Can storage'.

During the year, the following prosecutions were taken:

<u>Case.</u>	<u>Fine.</u>	<u>Costs.</u>
Maggots in a Frozen Chicken.	£50.00	£15.00
Metal tag in a Meat Pie.	£20.00	£10.00

## FOOD INSPECTION:

The following foodstuffs were examined and voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:

	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Tinned Meat .....		1	22
Fresh Meat .....			7
Frozen Foods .....		2	17
Other Foods .....			12
Cooked Meats .....			1
TOTAL:	1	1	3

## LICENSED PREMISES:

There are now 34 licensed inns and hotels in the District.

## ICE CREAM AND ICE LOLLIES:

### (i) Bacteriological Examination:

#### Ice Cream:

<u>No. of</u>	<u>Grades</u>			
<u>Samples.</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
44	10	20	11	2
	1 (Soft Icecream)			

#### Ice Lollies:

6

Results: Satisfactory

### (ii) Registration of Premises for the Sale of Icecream:

Number of Applications received .....	3
Number of Applications granted .....	3

Total number of Premises registered ..... 89

## MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959:

New Registrations of Distributors of Milk ..... 13

Total number of Distributors of Milk ..... 44

FOOD PREMISES AND DISTRIBUTORS IN THE DISTRICT.

PARISH TYPE OF PREMISES	Cam	Coaley	Dursley	Kingswood	North Nibley	Nympsfield	Slimbridge	Stinchcombe	Uley	Wotton-under-Edge	Outside Area	TOTAL:
Grocers	9	1	10	3	2	1	3	-	2	9	-	40
Confectioners	3	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	15
Multiple Stores	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Baker/Pastrycook	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	7
Grocer/Greengrocer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Fruiterer/Greengrocer	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
Fishmonger/Fruiterer /Greengrocer	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fried Fish/Grocer /Greengrocer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fishmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fishmonger/Fried Fish	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fried Fish	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Butchers	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	10
Cafes & Restaurants	1	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	12
Hawkers of Food	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	9	19
Distributors of Milk	11	2	13	1	-	-	4	-	2	8	3	44
TOTAL:												165



7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

The following tables give details of Registration, General Inspections and Contraventions:

Class of Premises.	No. of Premises registered during year.	No. of Registered Premises at end of year.	No. of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices .....	2	49	6
Retail Shops .....	10	106	48
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .....	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens .....	-	8	1
Fuel Storage Depots .	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>55</b>

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS of all kinds to premises registered under the Act .. 103

Analysis of Contraventions:

Section 4. Cleanliness .....	-
5. Overcrowding .....	-
6. Temperature .....	4
7. Ventilation .....	1
8. Lighting .....	-
9. Sanitary Conveniences .....	-
10. Washing Facilities .....	1
11. Supply of Drinking Water .....	1
12. Clothing Accommodation .....	-
13. Sitting facilities .....	-
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers) .....	-
15. Eating facilities .....	-
16. Floors, passages and stairs .....	1
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery .....	-
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ....	-
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery.	-
23. Prohibition of heavy work .....	-
24. First Aid .....	4
Other Matters .....	5
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>17</b>

Exemptions:

Number of applications for exemption received ..... Nil

Prosecutions: ..... Nil

Accidents reported: ..... 1

8. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956:

(a) Measurement of Air Pollution:

(i) Our Daily Volumetric Apparatus continued in use at Cam House School, Cam, and the following are the results received:

	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE			
Month	Microgrammes per cu.m.			Microgrammes per cu.m.			Ratio: Sm/CO2
	Av.	L.D.	H.D.	Av.	L.D.	H.D.	
	Daily Reading			Daily Reading			
January	26	3	75	54	40	77	.48
February	-	3	43	-	41	75	Power Cuts
March	27	6	77	60	27	140	.45
April	8	3	21	43	25	77	.19
May	12	4	48	50	29	87	.24
June	7	2	18	53	44	80	.13
July	9	5	18	55	48	85	.16
August	12	3	31	69	48	106	.17
September	25	7	45	59	38	106	.42
October	14	3	42	59	39	122	.24
November	16	5	53	55	27	111	.29
December	19	3	57	49	32	93	.39

(L.D. and H.D. denote Lowest and Highest Daily Reading)

(ii) Comparisons of Average Readings - Smoke and SO2:

(Taken from Warren Spring Laboratory National Survey figures)

April, 1968 to March, 1969:

	<u>Smoke.</u>	<u>SO2.</u>
Mean - Summer	11	65
Winter	24	92
Year	17	78
H. D.	December - 100	March - 212

April, 1969 to March, 1970:

Mean - Summer	9	63
Winter	22	73
Year	16	68
H. D.	December - 82	January - 164

April, 1970 to March, 1971:

Mean - Summer	10	59
Winter	24	57
Year	17	58
H. D.	December - 166	December - 156

April, 1971 to March, 1972:

	<u>Smoke.</u>	<u>SO2.</u>
Mean - Summer	12	56
Winter	25	56
Year	18	56
H. D.	December - 114	March - 140

Approximate increase or decrease %:

	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>Approximate increase or decrease %.</u>
<u>SMOKE:</u>			
Summer	11	12	+ 9%
Winter	24	25	+ 4%
Year's Average	17	18	+ 6%
H.D.	December: 100	December: 114	
<u>SO2:</u>			
Summer	65	56	- 14%
Winter	92	56	- 40%
Year's Average	78	56	- 28%
H.D.	March: 212	March: 140	

(b) Dark Smoke:

	<u>Clean Air Acts</u>	
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of Contraventions recorded ....	3	..... Nil

(c) Furnaces (Section 3):

Notifications received of proposal to install furnace .....	3
Applications for prior approval .....	Nil

(d) Heights of Chimneys (Clean Air Act, 1968, Section 6):

Number of applications for approval for height of proposed chimneys .....	Nil
--	-----

A brick chimney, 120 feet high, was felled at Cam Mills during the year.



9. HEAVY METALS:

During the year samples of milk and cabbage were taken from two farms in the North Nibley Parish situated away from industry. These were taken as control samples in connection with other samples taken by Thornbury Rural District near the industrial complex at Severnside.

The findings were as follows and were reported by the Public Analyst as quite satisfactory:

	<u>Lead.</u>	<u>Zinc.</u>	<u>Cadmium.</u>
<u>Cabbage from Farm No. 1.</u>			
ppm. fresh wt.	0.7	5.5	0.05
ppm. dry wt.	13	95	0.8
<u>Cabbage from Farm No. 2.</u>			
ppm. fresh wt.	0.5	6.4	0.1
ppm. dry wt.	6.5	85	1.3
<u>Milk from Farm No. 1.</u>			
Lead content	0.03 ppm.		

In co-operation with another District where a case of lead poisoning occurred in a child an investigation was made at a local factory in connection with the use of lead paint, it being thought that the father of the child might take lead dust home on his clothes. However, it was found that the factory did not use paints with a lead base.

10. COMPLAINTS OF SMELL:

(a) In the Draycott Area, Cam:

During late summer complaints were received from the Draycott Area, Cam, about a smell which was described as "sulphury". It did not appear until well into the evening and it was such that it hung about in some rooms overnight. Investigations were made and the cause found to be hydrogen sulphide which was being generated from an effluent lagoon at a factory manufacturing boards. The firm were approached, and soon afterwards applied for the effluent concerned to be connected to the Council's sewer. This proposal has been approved by the Council.

(b) Exhaust from Diesel Vehicles:

Wagons were being parked in the yard of a Wotton-under-Edge Icecream Factory adjacent to a dwelling and when they started up from cold the resultant exhaust fumes permeated into a dwelling and gave rise to complaints.

The firm concerned were approached and requested to have the diesel engines overhauled and the brake systems overhauled in order to allow the wagons to be safely moved further from the house before starting the engines.

As a long term policy the firm are erecting a new Depot on another site, which will ensure that the wagons are on the Factory site for a short period only.

(c) Fumes from a Printing Works:

A complaint concerning the discharge of what was described as fumes from a Wotton-under-Edge Printing Works was investigated. It was

found that the cause for complaint was the discharge of solvents to the atmosphere from the extraction system of the Factory.

Advice was sought from the Public Analyst but, because of the rapid dispersal of the solvents it was not found necessary to ask for any remedial measures.

11. NOISE:

Early in the year further complaints were made concerning noise from a commercial firm in Wotton-under-Edge. The particular source of trouble proved to be a brake on a paper trimming machine. The firm put new linings on the brake and agreed that, in future, they will replace them before they become unduly worn.

During the year some monitoring of noise levels has been carried out near two Dursley Factories. In one instance the factory is likely to have an extension built towards domestic dwellings; in the other instance noise from the factory has been the subject of complaint and the firm have been co-operating with a view to reducing the noise.

12. PETROLEUM ACTS, 1928 and 1936:

During the year two garages increased their petroleum spirit storage capacity by 4,000 gallons and 6,000 gallons respectively.

One garage had one 500 gallon storage tank cleaned in order that it could be used for paraffin, and another garage had two 1,500 gallon tanks which were being used for diesel brought back into use for petroleum spirit.

Four Licence holders failed to renew their Licences at the beginning of the year; they were prosecuted, found guilty, and the following fines were imposed:

Licence Holder (A) .....	Fined £30. for having no licence, plus £5. Advocate's fees.
" " (B) .....	Fined £40. for having no licence, plus £5. Advocate's fees.
" " (C) .....	Fined £35. for having no licence, Fined £10. for contravening the Conveyance by Road Regulations, plus £5. Advocate's fees.
(D) .....	Fined £50. for having no licence, Fined £10. for contravening the Conveyance by Road Regulations, plus £15. Advocate's fees, and £8. Witnesses' expenses.

At the end of the year there were 44 installations licensed.

13. CARBIDE OF CALCIUM:

One installation at an industrial works is licensed for the storage of Carbide of Calcium.

14. FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Class of Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are enforced by local authorities.	-	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.	66	6	-	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises.	18	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M.	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of Floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII of the ACT - OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.	Number of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c).
Paper Bags .....	26
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.....	26
Textile Weaving .....	11
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper. ....	20
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>83</b>



15. RODENT CONTROL:

The following is a copy of the Annual Report which has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

	Type of Property.	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in District (as per Valuation List 31/3/72)	8,254	257
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	837	34
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	89	14
(ii) Mice	63	7
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,262	162
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	54	46
(ii) Mice	37	14

During the year some difficulty has been experienced in the treatment of mice in one large food store; this would appear to have been as a direct result of inadequate storage for the size of the business and it is suspected that some warfarin resistance is developing.

The table below shows the number of Maintenance Treatment Agreements which are in operation at the present time:

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value of Contracts.</u>
Business Premises	25	£147.25
Farms.	24	£197.50
Schools.	21	£32.50
	<u>70</u>	<u>£377.25</u>

Seven Contracts were terminated during the year, and six new ones were negotiated.

Sewer Treatments:

During July, test baits were laid in the sewers at Cam, Coaley, Dursley, Uley and Wotton-under-Edge.

Infestations were found in Cam, Dursley, and Wotton-under-Edge, and the necessary treatment carried out.

16. INSECT PESTS:

Dozens of wasps nests were destroyed during the summer months by the spraying of insecticide directly into the nest which proved very effective. A charge of 50p. was made in the case of treating nests on private property.

A number of treatments against flies and fleas were carried out by the use of DDT/LINDANE smoke generators. The treatments were satisfactory and a charge was made for the materials used.

Many houses in the Dursley and Wotton-under-Edge areas were plagued with ants and in most cases advice was given concerning the use of proprietary brands of insect powder or sprays.

The use of an insecticidal lacquer and a new broad spectrum carbamate insecticide spray has been used with success against cockroaches at a County Council Residential School during the year.

17. BADGERS:

Difficulty arose during the year concerning a large badger sett situated on the boundary of private development and The Croft site, Cam, being developed by the Council.

Advice was sought from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food concerning measures to deter them; these measures were taken and it was thought that when development was completed the badgers would move. This did not prove to be the case and so advice was sought from the Regional Pest Officer of the Ministry. His advice was to dig out the sett and shoot the badgers.

This caused an outcry and so the Council decided to employ a mechanical digger to open up the sett and to allow the R.S.P.C.A.; Mr. A. Killingley (Badger Preservation Society), and Mr. and Mrs. D. Murray (Field Study Centre, Okehampton), permission to catch the badgers, but on that occasion only one young dog badger was caught.

Badgers still existed on the private land adjoining and with great patience over a long period a trap of concrete blocks was built and finally three more badgers were caught by Mr. Manfield of Stroud, and Mr. Killingley. All the badgers were transferred to Buckinghamshire and released there.

At that time it was thought that badgers might well be transferring tuberculosis to cattle in the area and the Divisional Veterinary Officer was notified of what was taking place. Mr. Killingley was asked to submit dung specimens from the badgers for examination and send the results to us.

We still co-operate with Mr. W. Simpson, the Divisional Veterinary Officer, by letting him know when badgers are killed on the road in order that he may collect them for an autopsy.

18. ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS AND BONE MEAL:

In co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory at Gloucester, samples of animal feeding stuffs and bone meal were taken in order that they could be examined for the presence of Salmonella. Fortunately all the results were negative.

The bone meal was also examined for the presence of Anthrax and again the results were negative.

19. PET ANIMALS ACT:

Number of Premises registered ..... 2

20. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS:

Number of Premises registered ..... 2

21. SEPTIC TANKS:

The charge made by our Contractors was increased from £3.15 per hour to £3.30 per hour, as from the 1st April, 1972.

	<u>Number of emptyings per year.</u>	<u>Cost.</u> £
Private tanks .....	149	961.57
Tanks serving premises from which the cost is wholly or partly recovered..	22	101.48
TOTAL:	171	£1063.05

Final emptyings were made in 20 instances where dwellings had been connected to the public sewer; and 6 new septic tanks were installed during the year.

22. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS:

Total number of Registered Premises ..... 20

23. SCRAP METAL DEALERS:

Number of persons licensed ..... 5



24. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

A. REFUSE COLLECTION:

No major alterations have been made in the weekly kerbside refuse collection system.

To facilitate the increased volume of refuse which has to be collected the Council purchased a Shelvoke & Drewry Revopak type refuse freighter during the year. This enabled the 50 cubic yard Pakamatic freighter to be tested, plated, and used as a reserve. The nine-year old Fore and Aft Tip Freighter was then disposed of.

The Council has continued with the use of paper sacks and fully guarded refuse sack holders at Group Dwellings; 129 are in use at the present time; like the householders using the system we consider it to be the best of the disposable sack systems.

Householders have very quickly learned the good news that we operate a free service for the removal of bulky household rubbish. They appreciate this service and during the year 280 people took advantage of it.

The Incentive Bonus Scheme for the collection personnel, which was introduced in 1964, has continued to work well and only on rare occasions have we been obliged to stop the men's bonus because they have not carried out their duties satisfactorily.

B. REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The tipping of refuse in the original gravel pit at Everside Lane, Cam, which was commenced on the 1st August, 1963, terminated on the 14th April, 1972; the area having lasted 8 years and 8 months. We then commenced tipping in the adjacent field from which gravel had been removed for use on the M.5 Motorway. This field is some 3 acres in area and is leased to the Council by G.Wimpey & Son Ltd. on an annual rental.

To enlarge the tipping area we have removed some of the soil and clay left in this gravel pit by the motorway contractors on to our original field.

C. DUSTBIN HIRE SCHEME:

The following Bins were issued during the year:

Initial Issues .....	166
Replacements .....	107
TOTAL:	<u>273</u>

Total number on hire at the end of the year ..... 3,149

D. SALVAGE:

The following table shows the quantity of salvageable materials collected and sold during the year:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Kilos.</u>	<u>£.</u>
Waste Paper	39	0	0	14	39,633	181.19
Cardboard	25	2	3	19	25,550	305.18
Mixed Metals		4	1	20		29.10
Scrap Iron	3	4	2	0		12.70
	67	11	3	25		£528.17

There has been a ready market for the sale of cardboard for which we receive £12.00 per tonne; the waste paper market has gradually improved over the period and we are now disposing of baled and bundled paper to a firm for £5.00 per tonne.

E. CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967:

We publicise the fact that householders may take rubbish to our Tip at Everside Lane, Cam, at any time and leave it in the compound provided. Many hundreds do so, but occasionally we receive a report on an incident of unauthorised dumping in the countryside.

We cannot always trace the culprit, but when we do the Council normally takes Court action against him. One such case was taken during the year, as follows:

<u>Incident.</u>	<u>Fine.</u>
The dumping of shoes, cardboard boxes, old correspondence, etc., in Folly Wood.	The offenders were fined £15. each, and ordered to pay £5.costs each.

I am pleased to say that despite the above there are those who are public spirited enough to want to do something positive about the litter problem. During the year the Scouts and Schoolchildren have, on several occasions, cleared areas of litter.

F. REVIEW OF WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES:

During the year the Department of the Environment asked for details of each site in the District used for waste disposal, whether public or private; this was to enable information to be assembled about the nature and availability of facilities for waste disposal in each authority area. Special pro formas were completed, including a site plan, and information for this Survey is also being contributed by the River Authorities and the Institute of Geological Sciences.

G. DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTES ACT, 1972:

The above mentioned Act came into force on the 3rd August, 1972; briefly it has two main features:

- (i) it makes it an offence punishable by heavy penalties to deposit on land any poisonous, noxious, or polluting waste in circumstances in which it can give rise to an environmental hazard;
- (ii) it also introduces a notification procedure under which those concerned are required to give local authorities and river authorities information about the nature and quantities of certain wastes arising or being deposited in their areas.

Some notices under the provisions of this Act have been received.

25. COMPLAINTS AND REQUESTS:

839 complaints and requests were received and dealt with by the Department during the year.

26. NOTICES SERVED ON OWNERS:

	<u>No. served.</u>	<u>No. completed.</u>
Informal Notices ...	27	61
Statutory Notices...	5	3

27. SUMMARY OF VISITS:

General Public Health .....	1,024
Housing .....	662
Infectious Disease.....	60
Food Hygiene and Food Inspection .....	475
Sampling .....	27
Refuse Collection and Disposal, and Salvage ....	750
Civic Amenities Act .....	177
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act .....	103
Clean Air (including visits to Clean Air Recording Apparatus).....	432
Flooding .....	123
Noise .....	62
Miscellaneous Visits to Courts, etc. ....	154
TOTAL:	<u>4,049</u>



S T R O U D  
R U R A L D I S T R I C T .

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

W. H. Maddocks, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Rear Adml. G. Willoughby.

Clerk of the Council:

P. J. Gadsden, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Major L. H. W. Barrington.  
T. F. Begley, Esq.  
G. H. Bullock, Esq.  
P. D. Carter, Esq.  
F. Chapman, Esq.  
Mrs. V. M. E. Chapple.  
Mrs. M. M. Clarke.  
W. E. Duncan-Young, Esq.  
Mrs. M. Ford.  
W. S. C. Green, Esq.  
G. E. Grimble, Esq.  
D. Harris, Esq.  
C. R. Hearne, Esq.  
J. I. Hinds, Esq.  
Mrs. D. M. Howell.  
H. W. T. Jago, Esq.  
Mrs. P. B. Keith-Roach.  
Mrs. D. Lewis.

The Hon. J. L. Lindsay.  
W. H. Maddocks, Esq., J.P.  
Mrs. O. A. Mitchell.  
R. P. Nicholas, Esq.  
B. L. W. Parker, Esq.  
D. C. Ponting, Esq.  
Mrs. V. O. Poulden.  
G. A. Pugh, Esq.  
R. S. Rand, Esq.  
J. F. Sollars, Esq.  
W. J. Stephens, Esq.  
S. K. Thomas, Esq.  
Mrs. K. A. Tincker.  
R. T. Walker, Esq.  
J. S. C. Webb, Esq.  
M. West, Esq.  
Mrs. A. D. Whitaker.  
K. Willmore, Esq.

Rear Adml. G. Willoughby.



PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R.E.A.S.Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector:	H. F. Critchley, F.F.S., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., F.Inst. P.H.E.
Senior Health Inspector:	C. G. Howell, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H.H., D.I.S.A.A.
Health Inspector (Housing):	B. L. Breakwell, M.A.P.H.I.
Health Inspector/ Engineering Assistant:	D. C. Ind, M.A.P.H.I.
Health Inspector:	J. J. Whitney, M.A.P.H.I.
Senior Building Inspector:	W. H. Ryan, M.I.B.C.O.
Building Inspectors:	M. R. Whittaker, A.I.A.S., A. F. Greenwood.
Resident Engineer:	M. E. Fletcher, M.I.C.W.
Surveyor's Assistant:	L. H. W. Butler, M.S.A.A.T.
Depot Superintendent:	E. J. Ladbroke, Tech.(C.E.I.), A.I.W. & H., A.M.I.M.M.E.
Assistant Superintendent:	F. Farr
Pests Officer and Technical Assistant:	D. Jones
Secretary:	Mrs. V. Gurr.
Clerk/Shorthand Typists:	Mrs. S. Fulton Mrs. A. Mills (until 31-5-72) Mrs. M. Farmiloe (from 17-7-72) Mrs. R. Allen (Part time)

THE STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1894 - 1974.

A short review of the past,  
account of the present and  
thoughts for the future.

Compiled by H. F. CRITCHLEY.

Articled Pupil	1937 - 1939
H. M. Forces	1939 - 1945
Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector	1945 - 1953
Engineer, Surveyor and Health Inspector	1954 - 1974

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## THE PAST:

Born in 1894, the Stroud Rural District Council was, it seemed, a lusty infant, although content to lead for many years what we would now consider to be a quiet tranquil existence.

The first Clerk, Frederick Winterbotham, was certainly part-time, for as well as being a busy Solicitor in the town, he found time to look after, in addition to the Council's affairs, those of the Stroud Board of Guardians, Joint Hospital Board Assessment Committee and Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. As late as 1927 we find that he had an inclusive salary of £7.10.0 per week and out of this he paid the salaries of his departmental staff, an Assistant Clerk and an office boy, Mr. John Sims, later Treasurer to the Council. Office hours were 8.30 a.m. until "the staff were told to go home" often 6 or 7 p.m. Holidays were rare and severely frowned upon.

The main preoccupation in the early days was the prevention of nuisances, mostly accumulations of manure, rubbish and sewage and the repair of highways. Sanitary conditions in the nineteenth century were generally deplorable. Wells and springs, usually polluted, formed the water supply, there were no sewers or disposal works or system of refuse collection and housing was very primitive and generally badly over-crowded. The great sanitarian and reformer, Edwin Chadwick, campaigned tirelessly for reform and eventually the first great Public Health Act in 1875 produced a reform of local government, the creation, among others of rural district councils, the appointment of at least some staff including "Inspectors of Nuisances" and the tackling of the worst health dangers. Around the turn of the century we find the gradual provision of piped water supplies, sewers and rather primitive disposal works. Great efforts were made to improve the milk supplies, including sampling and elimination of the then common practise of adding water, often itself contaminated, to the milk. Slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs was done by individual butchers in unsuitable premises and these were gradually improved and inspections made to prevent diseased meat being offered for sale. All animals were killed by the pole-axe, a cruel and often lengthy process. It is interesting to note that the use of the captive bolt humane killer was pioneered in this district by Mr. Paddison of Bownham Park, Rodborough, and Inspector Dadswell, R.S.P.C.A.. My late chief, Mr. D. E. Whittaker was keenly interested in this work and devoted much time to the experimental work necessary.

An organised refuse collection system was provided by the Council in the early 1930's, a fortnightly kerbside collection. As late as 1950 there were as many as ten refuse tips looked after, although hardly controlled, by about four men, each armed with rake, fork and shovel. Rats were then an even greater menace, they tended to move from one place to another, literally in armies, seeking food supplies. It was quite common for a refuse tip to be invaded overnight by a rat army of occupation, which after days or weeks depending on food found would disappear as silently as they had appeared.

By 1936 the present district Council was taking shape. The John Street offices, converted from a clothing factory, were occupied, a new part-time Clerk, Mr. C. E. G. Gadsden, partner to Mr. Winterbotham,

was appointed and the present departmental system started, except that we had a Surveyor, Mr. Bind, and Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Whittaker.

During my period with the Council I have seen a tremendous advance in measures to protect and promote the health of the public. The outstanding ones have been, in my view:-

The extension of main water and electricity supplies to all villages in the area.

The conception, planning and virtual completion of main sewers throughout the area together with a large centralised disposal works.

The introduction of tuberculin tested and pasteurised milk and the virtual elimination of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs.

The elimination of all the small private slaughterhouses, the centralising of slaughtering of animals for human consumption and the hundred per cent inspection of carcasses by qualified Meat Inspectors.

The great and sustained housing improvement drive, eliminating around one thousand unfit houses and the improvement and modernising with the aid of grants of over two thousand others. The building of two thousand new houses many occupied by families formerly living in unfit properties.

Above all the care exercised by all to preserve our Cotswold heritage, the reluctance to demolish the most dilapidated old stone cottages and the eagerness with which we have helped their proud and happy owners to preserve them for generations to come.

Finally, the improvement in the refuse collection service, now one of the best in the country.

#### 1972 - 1973:

As this is the last report I shall present to the Council, it would seem sensible to include events up to the time of writing, August 1973. I am pleased to be able to record progress on a number of fronts.

Excellent progress has been made in sewerage the district. Pitchcombe has been completed; Minchinhampton, Box and Horsley virtually so. The last factory discharging trade effluent to the river, Longfords Mills, Minchinhampton, will shortly be connected. The major scheme for the area north of Painswick is about to start, the tender accepted being £828,587. The contract period is eighteen months and I look forward to the sewerage of Cranham, Sheepscombe, Edge and other smaller hamlets north of Painswick. In my last Capital Estimates I suggested that an attempt be made to finalise the sewerage of the remainder of the district in one large contract. A comprehensive plan covering the whole rural district was approved in 1945. The villages still requiring sewers are Oakridge, Oakridge Lynch, Tunley, Waterlane, Bournes Green, Hyde, Little London and Quarhouse. These are mostly small villages or hamlets, the total population to be served being about 2,800. Their scattered nature has pushed them to the back of the queue, although sewerage is of equal importance to them. The estimated total cost amounted to £800,000 and



I was very pleased when the Council approved my proposals. The scheme should be submitted to the Department of the Environment shortly and it is my sincere hope that it will be possible to commence work before 31st March next.

The various aspects of housing have again needed much time and attention by the staff. The policy of preserving and improving our older cottages has been continued successfully. I am pleased to report, for example, that it has only been necessary to demolish three houses, whilst fifty-five subject to demolition or closing orders or undertakings have been fully repaired and modernised and the orders cancelled. The pride and joy on the faces of the new owner-occupiers has to be seen to be believed and all are grateful for the financial help and advice they have received from the Council. It is said, sometimes justifiably, that what the rest of the country does to-day, Stroud Rural did years ago. It is true of housing, for our policy has been consistent over the past thirty years. I am glad that at last wholesale demolition of town areas followed by new multi-storied blocks of flats is ceasing and real consideration is now being given to preserving existing houses. Over the past twenty-five years about one thousand unfit houses have been dealt with, and this coupled with almost two thousand grants given has meant a great and noticeable improvement in living conditions. The steady building of Council and private houses has continued and at long last a start has been made at the Chalford Manor Estate.

The whole district has, from July, benefitted from the improved refuse collection service. The polythene sacks are extremely popular with householders and our collectors. Few problems have arisen except that many people still bring their sacks to the kerb-side. This is quite unnecessary except where no access to the rear is available. We have achieved good storage, dustless collection and now only want to see the roadside free of sacks on collection days. Disposal of all domestic, trade, industrial and bulky refuse has continued at Ebley. This is the only authorised refuse tip in the whole area and around two hundred tons are received daily. Completion of the tip is estimated to be by September 1973 when all tipping will be transferred to Pyke Quarry, Horsley. The difficulties in obtaining planning permission for this quarry due to objections from the Severn River Authority would almost fill a book. After twelve months effort, however, and expenditure of over £10,000 an initial two-year tipping scheme was agreed. Controlled tipping, allied to land reclamation is fully approved by the Government and I believe that this tip will be a model one and could well influence policy in the new County of Gloucestershire.

The intermingling of industry and dwellinghouses presents even more problems. The prosperity of the district is dependent on the factories, but the inevitable noise, fumes, and dust often produced is unacceptable to occupants of residential property. Attempts to relocate industry on more suitable sites have so far been unsuccessful. I can see no ready solution to this problem except mutual tolerance and continuing efforts by the factories to minimise the environmental pollution they cause.

#### THE FUTURE:

The new Stroud District Council's assumption of control on

April 1st, 1974, will, I think, present great opportunities for protecting and improving the environment. There will be many difficulties, particularly in the early years. I naturally regret that I shall not be taking part but I feel sure that those selected will prove worthy of the challenge.

CONCLUSION:

Thirty-seven years is a long time to serve one Council, but my years have been happy ones. In my travels throughout the country I have never found a Council I would have preferred to serve. There has always been, I feel, mutual trust and respect between the Council and staff. The Council's policies have been progressive and the rate-payers have always been, I believe, well served. Mention of individuals, Councillors or Officers would be invidious, but through the years I have made many friends and, I hope, few enemies.

For the last time I would thank past and present Chairmen, Councillors and staff for their encouragement, support and help during what, I feel, has been my life's work.

H. F. CRITCHLEY.

Engineer, Surveyor and Health  
Inspector.

John Street,  
STROUD.

August 1973.



# 1. HOUSING:

## Table showing progress made in dealing with unfit houses. (Position as at the 31st December, 1972)

(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister) .....	450
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice .....	<u>545</u>
(c)	Total number of unfit houses .....	<u>995</u>
(d)	Number of houses demolished .....	339
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished .....	240
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .....	<u>416</u>
(g)	Total number dealt with to date .....	<u>995</u>
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with .....	100% of original programme.

## STATISTICS for 1972:

### A. SLUM CLEARANCE houses dealt with in 1972:

(a)	Demolished .....	3
(b)	Closed .....	18
(c)	Part closed .....	Nil
(d)	Made fit .....	55

### B. NEW HOUSES AND FLATS completed in 1972:

Council (including 37 dwellings built for old people) .....	45
--	----

### C. HOUSING WAITING LIST:

Number waiting per thousand population .....	13.0
Number waiting per 100 properties .....	3.5
Number of applicants on Waiting List .....	386
Old People .....	156
General Waiting List.	230

D. GRANTS DEALT WITH IN 1972:

(1) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

(a) Applications approved .....	162
(b) Schemes completed .....	150
(c) Amount of Grant paid .....	£118,173

(2) STANDARD GRANTS:

(a) Applications approved .....	22
(b) Schemes completed .....	22
(c) Amount of Grant paid .....	£3,957

E. TOTAL OF GRANTS DEALT WITH:

(1) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

(i) Approved .....	1072
(ii) Completed .....	825

(2) STANDARD GRANTS:

(i) Approved .....	742
(ii) Completed .....	659

F. PART III, HOUSING ACT, 1969:

Certificates of Provisional Approval .....	3
Qualification Certificates (Section 46 (3))..	1
Qualification Certificates (Section 45 (2))..	2

G. VISITS:

(a) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

(i) Advisory Visits .....	425
(ii) Inspection of work in hand .....	1054

(b) STANDARD GRANTS:

(i) Advisory Visits .....	35
(ii) Inspection of work in hand .....	30

(c) UNFIT HOUSES:

(i) Initial Visits .....	39
(ii) Re-visits .....	32

(d) VISITS FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS .....

13

(e) VISITS RE QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES .....

5

(f) OTHER VISITS:.....

17

TOTAL: 1650

H. HOUSING REPORT by Mr. E. RUSSELL, HOUSING MANAGER:

The Council have erected forty-five dwellings during the year.

All these dwellings are equipped with central heating, either by electricity or solid fuel, and thirty-seven of the properties were specially suitable for old people. Included in the above was the Council's fourth Old Persons' Unit under the control of a warden. The above also includes seven bungalows at Minchinhampton that were converted from derelict farm buildings which was only made possible by the generous financial support and help of Mr. C. H. Guyatt of Box, the Minchinhampton Parish Council, and other bodies.

At the end of the year, two hundred and forty-two tenants had taken advantage of the scheme for installing night storage heating.

The modernisation of thirty-four flats at Stonehouse was completed and tenders have been received for a further two schemes totalling thirty-eight dwellings. This includes the formation of a sheltered housing group for aged Anglo-Egyptian persons.

The number of families re-housed during the year was two hundred and twenty, which included three Ugandan/Asian families, and the number of applicants on the waiting list who merit consideration is three hundred and eighty-six.

2. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960:

Table indicating the number of Licences and Caravans controlled.

Total number of Licensed Caravan Sites .....	33
Total number of Licences issued during 1972(including renewals) .	3
Number of Licences refused during 1972 .....	Nil
Number of applications where Planning Consent refused .....	Nil
Number of Caravans estimated on Licensed Sites .....	164
Number of Sites complying with Licence Conditions .....	33
Number of visits and inspections regarding Caravan Sites .....	174

3. RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951:

Number of Factories registered under Section 2 .....	2
Number of Factories licensed under Section 6/7 .....	2
Number of Registered Premises holding B.S.A. Licences .....	2

4. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT:

Total number of Premises licensed under the Act .....	5
Total of new premises licensed during 1972 .....	Nil
Number of Inspections carried out at Registered Premises ....	8



5. SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964:

Total number of Dealers registered under the Act .....	3
Number of new Dealers registered during 1972 .....	Nil
Number of visits to Dealers .....	3

6. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

A. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956:

Number of visits in connection with Atmospheric Pollution .....	84
Number of Smoke Observations taken .....	2
Number of applications received under Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of the Act .....	1
Number of applications approved .....	1
Number of applications not approved .....	Nil

B. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1968:

Number of Visits .....	2
Number of applications received under Section 6 (Chimney heights) .....	1
Number of applications approved .....	1
Number of applications not approved .....	Nil

7. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960:

Total number of Complaints received .....	25
Total number of visits of all kinds .....	69

8. GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956:

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS:

Number of applications received for registration ....	1
Number of applications granted .....	1
Total number of Registered Premises .....	25

9. FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

A. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	-	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authorities.	115	50	1	-
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority(excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	115	50	1	-

B. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	3	3	-	-	-

PART VIII of the ACT  
OUTWORK - Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of Work	Section 133	
	No. of Outworkers in August List required by S.110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to Council
Hairpins & Pins	13	1
Assembly of Metal Components	2	-
TOTAL:	15	1

10. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

The number and types of visits, action taken and defects dealt with, etc., are set out in the tables below which are in the form required by the Department of Employment in their annual report from local authorities.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .....	5	59	4
Retail Shops .....	10	113	29
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	-	6	-
Catering establishments open to the public,			
Canteens .....	2	17	8
Fuel Storage Depots .....	-	3	-
TOTAL:	17	198	41

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS: ..... 126

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR:

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices .....	186
Retail Shops .....	318
Wholesale departments, Warehouses .....	25
Catering establishments open to the public ....	139
Canteens .....	4
Fuel Storage Depots .....	9
TOTAL:	681
Total Males .....	257
Total Females .....	424

PROSECUTIONS:

Number instituted during the year ..... Nil

EXEMPTIONS:

Number of applications received ..... Nil

ACCIDENTS:

Number reported ..... 2



ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND AND REMEDIED:

Structural defects .....	7
Want of Cleanliness .....	2
Overcrowding .....	Nil
Temperature .....	Nil
Ventilation .....	5
Lighting .....	2
Insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences .....	4
Insufficient or defective washing facilities .....	3
Thermometers not provided .....	3
Lack of drinking water .....	Nil
Inadequate cloakroom facilities .....	2
Inadequate seating facilities .....	Nil
Inadequate eating facilities .....	1
Inadequate first aid .....	1
Unsatisfactory condition of floors, passages and stairways..	2
Dangerous machinery .....	1
Dangerous Acts .....	Nil
Other matters .....	4
TOTAL:	<u>37</u>

11. FOOD PREMISES:

The various Food Premises in the District are set out in the following tables together with the number of visits made to each of them:

A. FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER THE FOOD & DRUGS ACTS 1955/57:

(a) Number of Ice Cream Premises registered .....	98
Number of Registrations during 1972 .....	8
Number of Inspections .....	68
(b) Number of Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved foods, etc.....	21
Number of Inspections .....	44
(c) Dairies - number of premises on register .....	15
Number of Registrations during 1972 .....	Nil
Number of Inspections .....	6

B. GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956 - Section 154:

(a) Number of Food Storage Premises registered .....	4
Number of Registrations during 1972 .....	Nil
(b) Number of Hawkers of Food registered .....	14
Number of Registrations during 1972 .....	Nil
Number of Mobile Shops and Stalls operated by Registered Hawkers .....	24
Number of Inspections .....	8

C. UNREGISTERED PREMISES:

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>Number in Area</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Butchers .....	18	56
Fishmongers .....	5	13
General Grocers .....	89	102
Bakehouses, etc. ....	8	10
Sugar Confectioners .....	36	5
Public Houses and Off Licences ..	68	93
Hotels .....	11	12
Restaurants and Cafes .....	14	49
Industrial Canteens .....	19	4
Places of Entertainment .....	16	2
Chemists .....	5	2
Food Preparation Premises .....	6	2
Nursing Homes .....	9	1
	<hr/> 304	<hr/> 351

D. OTHER VISITS:

Inspection of Food .....	25
Sampling of Food .....	4
Educational (Food Hygiene) .....	8
Miscellaneous .....	20
Mobile Traders .....	8
	<hr/> 65

E. INSPECTION OF FOOD:

The following goods were inspected and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

Canned and meat products .....	30½ lbs.
Frozen meat and meat products .....	3 packets.
Fresh Meat .....	1 lb.
Ice Cream .....	147 mixed cartons.

F. INSPECTION OF POULTRY:

There are no poultry processing premises within the District.

G. LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

There are no pasteurisation plants within the District and no samples of liquid egg were taken.

H. ICE CREAM:

30 samples of ice cream and 22 samples of iced lollies were taken during 1972. The results of the 52 samples are shown:-

Icecream:

Grade	1	.....	16
	11	.....	8
	111	.....	6
	1V	.....	Nil
			<hr/>
			30
			<hr/>

Iced Lollies:

Satisfactory	.....	22
Fair	.....	Nil
		<hr/>
		22
		<hr/>

A total of 98 premises are registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream.

I. EXTRANEIOUS MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS:

Number of complaints	.....	7
Number of cases where proceedings instituted..		3
Number of successful prosecutions	.....	3

J. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970:

The following table gives a summary of contraventions found and remedied during the year:

Repairs and Improvements	.....	28
Limewashed or cleansed	.....	26
Improvements to equipment, etc.	.....	29
Improvements to Sanitary Conveniences	.....	10
Inadequate Hot and Cold Water Supplies	.....	7
Lack of, or defective washhand basins, towels, etc...		3
Lack of First Aid materials	.....	6
Lack of Clothing Accommodation	.....	1
Lack of, or defective sinks, etc.	.....	2
Insufficient Lighting or Ventilation	.....	1
Lack of proper temperature control	.....	1
Improvement to Stores	.....	9
		<hr/>
		123
		<hr/>



12. WATER SUPPLY:

Samples taken from private wells and springs:

Total number of bacteriological samples taken ..... 50

Number of bacteriological samples satisfactory ... 33

Number of bacteriological samples polluted ..... 17

50

Total number of Swimming Pool samples taken ..... 6

Number of Swimming Pool samples satisfactory ..... 5

Total number of all samples taken during 1972 ..... 56

13. SEWERAGE:

Steady progress has been made in continuing the sewerage of the District. The scheme for Pitchcombe has been completed and about 40% of the properties there have already been connected to the new sewers. The Minchinhampton, Box and Horsley scheme is well under way and this means that the old overloaded Minchinhampton sewage disposal works and also the small works at Horsley will be abandoned during the Spring of 1973 when the scheme is completed, thus eliminating two further problems.

Preparation of plans for sewerage the northern part of the District (Cranham - Sheepscombe - Edge) are well advanced, and permission to invite tenders has now been received. I am hopeful that this scheme will commence in mid-1973.

During the year the Council's Consulting Engineers were instructed to prepare a scheme for sewerage the remaining part of the district, thus affording main drainage facilities to all properties within the Rural area apart from a few isolated hamlets. This scheme will obviously involve more cost than usual due to the scattered areas to be served, but I feel that the great public health benefits that will follow such a scheme more than justifies the cost involved. Bearing in mind that the first comprehensive sewerage scheme for this District was commenced in 1947, I feel that to have reached this stage within the comparatively short time of 25 years is a considerable achievement by this Council.

14. BUILDING SECTION:

DEPOSITED PLANS:

1,689 Plans were deposited during 1972 representing a monthly average of 140.

### HOUSE BUILDING:

52 private houses and 45 Council houses were completed during 1972, a total of 97. At the end of the year there were approximately 148 private houses and 48 Council houses under construction.

### GENERAL BUILDING WORK:

Miscellaneous building works were completed on 484 premises. This figure does not include new houses.

### STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT:

65 premises are currently licensed for the storage of petroleum or petroleum mixtures.

## 15. SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS:

	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Water supply, including sampling .....	107
Swimming Pools .....	6
Stables and Piggeries .....	4
Disinfestation of filthy and verminous premises ....	13
Refuse Collection and Disposal .....	912
Rodent Control (including work in sewers) .....	1721
Drainage and Sewage Disposal .....	189
General complaints .....	141
Tents and Caravans .....	174
Schools .....	20
Places of Entertainment .....	4
Hairdressers .....	15
Infectious Disease and Disinfections .....	8
Rag Flock .....	2
Atmospheric Pollution .....	88
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits .....	118
Noise Abatement .....	69
Animal Boarding Establishments .....	8
Abandoned Vehicles .....	60
Poultry Farms .....	18
Scrap Metal Dealers .....	3
Health Education .....	8
Launderettes .....	0
	<hr/>
	3688
	<hr/>





N A I L S W O R T H  
U R B A N   D I S T R I C T .



NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

M. W. Baker, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. R. Humpidge.

Clerk of the Council:

B. E. Ellaway, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Mrs. E. A. Hurn.

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

D. McKellar, Esq.

Mrs. P. J. Smith.

P. K. Wharf, Esq.

G. C. Mills, Esq., J.P., C.C.

Dr. D. I. Rees.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. R. Humpidge.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

and

All other Members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R.E.A.S.Hansen, M.A.,M.B.,B.Chir. D.P.H.
Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:	A. Denman, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Public Health Inspector:	J. M. Sharp, M.A.P.H.I., from 17/4/72 for two mornings per week.
Building Inspector:	M. Hall, A.M.I.E., from 11/9/72 for half the week.
Authorised Meat Inspectors/ Technical Assistants:	R. Kenyon, A.R.S.H., M.A.M.I. S. F. Marshfield, A.R.S.H., M.A.M.I. P. A. Bayliss, M.A.M.I., from 27/3/72.
Pests Officer:	S. F. Marshfield, as part of his technical duties.
Clerk/Shorthand Typist:	Mrs. G. M. Anderton, from 7/2/72.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1891

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

PASSED ON THE 11TH MARCH 1891

BY THE COMMISSIONER

PRINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
AND SOLD BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
AND BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

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## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The time has arrived for my fourteenth and the last annual report that this Council will receive. In some ways it seems a retrograde step for small Councils to disappear, but in the name of progress the government has re-organised us. The new Stroud District Council, in which Nailsworth is to be absorbed, will command far greater resources which should lead to improved efficiency and a better service to the public, but some of the local touch will be lost.

A glance at the first page of the Nailsworth section shows that happily we have overcome immediate staffing difficulties through the goodwill of two of the Councils with which we are amalgamating on the 1st April, 1974. We are sharing a Building Inspector with Gloucester Rural District Council, whilst one of our Meat Inspectors does part-time inspection duties at two of their slaughterhouses. Similarly one of the Stroud Urban District Council Public Health Inspectors works part-time for us and some meat inspection is done by one of my staff at their abattoir.

The main body of the report confirms steady progress in all services despite time spent on preparations for re-organisation and despite the use of part-time staff. There were some unusual occurrences during the year, which have briefly been recorded. An upsurge of improvement grant work and deposited plans has been coped with.

It was agreed that there would be some mention of the early days of this Council, but unfortunately the early annual reports have not been preserved. However, immediately following this statement there is some interesting material headed "Ab initio", which Mr. Bayliss has concocted from the Council's early Minutes. In this connection it could be observed that only in the last decade has Nailsworth really developed because in 1895 there were 3,150 persons living in 770 houses compared with 4,290 in 1,501 dwellings in 1972. There must have been some overcrowding in those good old days! Water supply appears to have been erratic in quantity and quality in the early days of this Council. Now we have a reliable water supply throughout the District, although there is still a small number of houses using private supplies. It is apparent that the streams are much improved, because the Inspector and Medical Officer report that nearly all the houses drain to them and the latter states that many have closets built directly over the streams - to quote Dr. Partridge "The pond at the back of the new houses by Harris's Mill gives ocular evidence". Besides drainage from houses the streams also received refuse from houses and "manufactories and other business premises".

The sewers laid in 1910, now in some cases superseded by new larger modern pipes, has changed all this, because I am able to report that there is very little, if any, house drainage now entering the streams. Similarly you do not now have to live in the "special area" to enjoy a hygienic backdoor sack refuse collection system. History, however, repeats itself in that although there is now no smallpox isolation hospital the chances of contracting smallpox have increased, because of the drop in the number of vaccinated persons and the speed by which we can travel from the other side of the world back to our

beloved native land. So much so that the public health staff are regularly vaccinated and special equipment is always in store to minimise the effects of a smallpox epidemic.

The vital statistics are 1895 are interesting - 64 births made up of 32 males and 32 females, and 53 deaths recorded as follows: 32 deaths above 60 years; under 1 year - 5; uncertified - 2; inquests - 4; violence - 2; influenza - 1; cancer - 2; other causes - 51; two deaths in Workhouse. The causes of death seem to have been very much less sophisticated and someone seems not to have been able to add up!

It is obvious that I must conclude my last Annual Report with thanks to everyone who has assisted me and the Department. They are too numerous to name individually but foremost must be present and past councillors and officers. Then there are government, county council, river authority, and other local authority officials, industrialists and commercial organisations, voluntary organisations, and last, but by no means the least, the public.

A. DENMAN.

Surveyor and Chief Public  
Health Inspector.

Town Hall,  
Nailsworth.



Ab initio.

"The first meeting of the Urban District Council of Nailsworth was held at the Subscription Rooms, Nailsworth, on January 3rd, 1895".

There were nine people present and Mr. William George Clissold was installed as Chairman with Mr. J. H. Abbott as Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. E. Smith as Clerk, and Mr. T. W. Calvert as Treasurer.

It was not until April 23rd, 1895, that Mr. John Hall was "elected" Inspector at a salary of £7.10.0. per annum. He was to report to the Council each month, but only attend the meetings if he had anything to report verbally. It was not necessary, it seems, for Mr. Hall to attend a meeting until May 5th, 1896, some fifteen months later, to make "a verbal report of several matters including the arrangements made for the return of convalescent patients from the smallpox hospital".

He was soon able to report, however, that there was "no case of infectious disease in the district". (7th July 1896)

Mr. Hall was having a hectic year - it is only a month later that he requests that the Clerk draw up "as strong a notice as the law will allow cautioning persons against throwing rubbish in the brooks or ponds in Nailsworth". This indeed has a familiar tone.

Mr. Hall was "re-elected" for his third year of office on April 21st, 1897, with his salary remaining at £7.10.0.

During 1897 the Inspector requested that several Board Orders be issued - one for overcrowding in "Hudds House" at Harley Wood and one for Miss Maggs regarding the water supply at Walkley Wood.

Another water supply causing the Council some considerable concern was that of Forest Green.

The people of Forest Green sent the Council a petition about their inadequate water supply on April 23rd, 1895. The Council in their turn, decided to send a letter to the Stroud Water Company to know what they could do for the Forest Green Water Supply. This was eleven months later on March 3rd, 1896!

Just two months later the Clerk was requested to write to the Stroud Water Company yet again - this time for a reply to the letter dated 3rd March, 1896.

Councillor Price had a solution to all the problems! In September of that year he proposed that the Inspector be asked "to keep a look out on the water supply at Forest Green".

The Medical Officer of Health for the Nailsworth Urban District Council was Dr. Thomas Partridge, who was appointed on April 23rd, 1895, and was awarded a salary of £12.10.0 per annum.

His first Annual Report had only two cases of typhoid to report as serious diseases. The population of Nailsworth was then about 3,150 in 770 houses.

During the following year three cases of smallpox were reported and two of these were removed to hospital on the 9th March, 1896.

The 1896 Annual Report told of "offal floating in the stream through town", and four cases of scarlet fever and four cases of erysipelas.

Dr. Partridge attended a Meeting on March 9th, 1897, and reported that - "the district was very healthy and that he had little to do". It is interesting to note that on his "re-election" the following year he was awarded a salary of £20 per annum - a rise of £7.10.0 per annum!

Nailsworth Urban District Council requested that they should join with the Local Government Board, Stroud Urban District Council and the Rural Sanitary Authority in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Their request was granted and a member of the Council was elected to be on the Committee of the Hospital.

Scavengers must have been a common sight in Nailsworth during the late 1890's especially if you lived in the "Special Area" but only on a Wednesday if you lived in Whorley.

Mr. W. Davies was paid 11/- per week and 2/6 extra per month for Whorley in 1895. Later in the year Mr. Hanks was paid 15/- per week and by 1897 he was being paid 18/- per week.

The water cart was another common sight but again only if you lived in the "Special Area".

Perhaps there are one or two aspects of life in the 1890's that the Inspector had to deal with that the 1973 Urban District Council can well do without - having costermongers block the Church gates or having complaints of people swearing on the Cross. The latter problem is one that still exists I imagine, but obscured by the more current "nuisance" the motor car.

\*\*\*\*\*

1. HOUSING:

STATUTORY ACTION:

A. CLEARANCE AREAS: None were made.

B. INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES:

<u>Slum Clearance:</u>	Purchase Orders made .....	1
	Demolition Orders made .....	1
	Houses demolished .....	1
	Houses closed .....	3
	Undertakings accepted .....	0
	Part houses closed .....	0
	Houses made fit .....	9

C. TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES:

(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Ministry in 1955) .....	120
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice .....	76
(c)	Total number of unfit houses .....	<u>196</u>
(d)	Number of houses demolished .....	16
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished) .....	103
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .....	49
(g)	Total number dealt with to date .....	<u>168</u>
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with .....	85.7%

D. STATUTORY OVERCROWDING:

There are now no known cases of statutory overcrowding.

INFORMAL ACTION:

E. HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:

Besides the unfit dwellings made fit and those modernised with the aid of grants four houses were repaired.

F. HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

There are now no known cases of multiple occupation in Nailsworth.



G. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

<u>Number completed since commencement of scheme.</u>	<u>Number completed during 1972.</u>	<u>Total as % of inhabited properties.</u>
Discretionary ..... 113	Discretionary ..... 17	12.5%
Standard ..... 74	Standard ..... 4	

H. ERECTION OF HOUSES BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:

61 houses were completed during the year, and 39 houses were under construction at the end of December, whilst 70 miscellaneous building works were completed this year.

I. SUMMARY OF PLANS CONSIDERED DURING THE YEAR AND COMPARISON WITH 1971:

	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1972.</u>
Plans submitted under Town Planning Acts ....	103	169
Plans submitted under Building Regulations ..	115	155
Miscellaneous Plans submitted .....	18	18
	<u>236</u>	<u>342</u>

J. ERECTION OF DWELLINGS BY HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS:

Hanover Housing Association finished and let 32 flats specially designed for elderly people. The scheme included a flat for the Warden and her husband plus some communal facilities. An interesting feature is the electrical heating in the ceilings of the flats.

The World of Property Housing Association completed 34 flats. These well-appointed one and two-bedroom flats let at economic rent are a welcome addition to the district stock of housing.

K. COUNCIL HOUSING:

(a) Number of Council owned houses: 351. This number has fallen by 12, because these houses have been sold to sitting tenants.

(b) Comparable table of Waiting Lists:

	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1972.</u>
Applicants for transfer to other Council Houses .....	19	19	20	25	27
Applicants for 1-bedroom dwellings .....	21	10	20	26	25
Applicants for 2-bedroom dwellings .....	29	43	32	47	49
Applicants for 3-bedroom dwellings .....	5	11	4	4	7
Applicants for 4-bedroom dwellings .....	2	2	1	0	0
Applicants residing outside District .....	83	92	125	104	140
	<u>159</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>248</u>

(c) Comparable table of tenancies granted during the year:

	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1972.</u>
Transfer of tenancies .....	15	29	12
New tenancies of existing Council houses .....	34	30	16
Tenancies of new Houses ....	24	30	0

(d) Council Building Programme:

The 1972 programme for 12 more old folks units to complete Concord and normal Council Houses as Phase III at Nortonwood. Work had not commenced at the end of the year.

2. WATER SUPPLIES:

The results of Water Samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors are as follows:

Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Types of Supply.</u>	<u>No. samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
Mains .....	1	1	-
Private piped supply ...	10	-	10
Wells .....	-	-	-
Springs .....	-	-	-
Roof water tanks .....	-	-	-
	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>

Chemical Analysis:

<u>Types of Supply.</u>	<u>No. samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
Private supply .....	2	2	-

Total number of Samples taken ..... 13.

All main water samples taken regularly by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board were reported as satisfactory for a public supply.

3. SEWERAGE:

A. SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The majority of the District is sewered to the Joint Sewerage Committee's Disposal Works at Stanley Downton. There are three small private sewage disposal plants in the District, and all septic tanks and cesspools are emptied once a year, free of charge to the occupiers, by the Council's Contractors, usually Stroud R.D.C.

B. MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS:

A contribution is made towards the cost of the maintenance of the Trunk Sewer, but all sewers within the District are maintained by the Council's direct labour force.

C. CONNECTIONS TO SEWERS:

127 new dwellings were connected to the sewers.

D. UNSEWERED AREAS IN NAILSWORTH:

No new sewers were provided this year except in conjunction with new Estates, but the sewerage schemes at Rockness and Watledge were expected to start early in the new year.

E. NEW TRUNK SEWERS:

Work continued on the provision of a new large sewer to replace the one laid in about 1906 to enable Minchinhampton, Box and Horsley (villages in Stroud Rural area) to be connected to the joint system.

4. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

A. MEAT INSPECTION:

The Council now employ three full-time authorised meat inspectors. Partly due to local government reorganisation and staffing difficulties assistance with meat inspection is given in the Gloucester Rural District and Stroud Urban District areas.

During the last twelve months we have had several interesting infections and diseases, two - in particular - miliary tuberculosis and pustular dermatitis. Samples from these carcasses were sent to the Veterinary Laboratory for examination resulting in a prompt reply as to its nature.

B. ANTE MORTEM INSPECTION:

Due to the outbreak of swine vesicular disease a more stringent observation was kept in order to detect the disease in animals awaiting slaughter.



C. POST MORTEM INSPECTION:

Number of pigs, including sows and boars, killed  
and inspected ..... 52,378

All diseases and abnormal conditions except T.B.

Whole carcasses condemned ..... 67 ..... 10,012 lbs.

Carcasses of which some part or  
organ was condemned ..... 22,018 ..... 71,644 lbs.

% of carcasses with disease or  
abnormal conditions other than T.B. .... 42%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned ..... 1 ..... 138 lbs.

Carcasses of which some part or  
organ was condemned ..... 437 ..... 6,727 lbs.

% of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis ..... 0.83%

Total Weight of Meat and Offal condemned as unfit for human  
consumption was 34 tons 1 cwt. 4 lbs.

The income derived from charges for Meat Inspection during the  
year was £2,261.

D. IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS:

During the year 38 consignments of Imported Food have been  
inspected, consisting of the following:

2,063 bales of bacon.

85 bags of gammon.

88½ sow carcasses.

638 boxes of offal.

Imported Food condemned as being unfit for human  
consumption during the year:

496½ lbs. of Imported Bacon.

6 lbs. Imported Liver.

# E. FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD HYGIENE:

## 1. Shops, Manufacturing and Wholesale Establishments:

	Total number of premises	Number of premises complying with Section 16, Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Number of premises to which Section 19 applies.	Number complying with Section 19.
Retail Grocers	8	8	8	8
Butchers	4	4	4	4
Bakers	3	3	3	3
General Stores	5	5	5	5
Licensed Premises	11	11	11	11
School Canteens	3	3	3	3
Factory Canteens	2	2	2	2
Confectioners	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	3	3	3	3
Fish Fryers	1	1	1	1
Dairy	1	1	1	1
Icecream Factory	1	1	1	1
Food Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Cafes	2	2	2	2
Total:	48	48	48	48

## 2. Inspection of Other Food:

Food found unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered was as follows:

	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Fresh Meat .....	3	11
Canned Meat .....	10	7
Other Canned Foods ...	-	-
Other Foods .....		90
Total:	13	108

## 3. Investigation of Complaints regarding food:

### (i) Cottage Pie:

A resident of an adjoining village complained that the consumption of a frozen pie purchased had caused his two children to be violently sick. The thorough investigation of all aspects of the handling of this product, including its manufacture, established that all procedures were correct. All tests carried out by the Public Health Laboratory also proved negative, and, as the complaint coincided with a local outbreak of vomiting and diarrhoea, we concluded that the pie was not the cause of the childrens' illness.

### (ii) Packet of Crisps:

Whilst consuming some potato crisps a Nailsworth resident discovered a sharp piece of metal in her mouth. The well known manufacturers traced it to a part of a conveyor link chain, which had not shown up when the packet was scrutinised by the metal detector. This has led to the installation of a more sophisticated type of metal detector on this production line.

5. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

(a) Registration and General Inspections:

Class of Premises.	Number of Premises registered during the year.	Number of Registered Premises at the end of the year.	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices .....	2	15	2
Retail Shops .....	2	36	10
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .....	-	1	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens .....	-	5	-
Fuel Storage Depots ...	-	1	-
TOTAL:	4	58	12

Total Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises  
under the Act ..... 21

(b) Analysis of Contraventions:

<u>Under Section:</u>	<u>No. found.</u>
4. Cleanliness .....	2
5. Overcrowding .....	0
6. Temperature .....	0
7. Ventilation .....	3
8. Lighting .....	2
9. Sanitary Conveniences .....	0
10. Washing Facilities .....	0
11. Supply of Drinking Water.....	0
12. Clothing Accommodation .....	0
13. Sitting Facilities.....	0
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers).....	0
15. Eating Facilities .....	0
16. Floors, Passages and Stairs .....	0
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery .....	0
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery....	0
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	0
23. Prohibition of heavy work.....	0
24. First Aid general provisions.....	0
Other matters .....	0
TOTAL:	7

(c) Exemptions: Number of applications received ..... Nil

(d) Prosecutions: Number instituted and completed during year . Nil

(e) Reported Accidents: ..... 1



6. FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

(i) INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Class of Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by local authorities.	2	1	1	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	36	10	2	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	2	1	-	-
TOTAL:	40	12	3	-

(ii) Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a)Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	4	4	-	-	-

PART VIII - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Number of Outworkers ..... Nil

## 7. INVESTIGATION OF POISONOUS SUBSTANCES:

### (a) Sodium Cyanide Drums:

During the period when public opinion was focused on the indiscriminate dumping of poisonous wastes, which led to the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972, a member of the public spotted some suspicious drums on the Council's highway tip. The necessary emergency action was taken with the co-operation of the Police to prevent access to the tip, whilst the River Authority and the Water Board carried out their investigations. Meanwhile, the Deputy County Analyst, his Field Officer and I thoroughly inspected the tip and took samples of all suspicious compounds. All tests proved negative.

Concurrent with the laboratory tests, enquiries elicited the information that empty sodium cyanide drums, which had been thoroughly cleansed, from a local factory had been dumped on this tip. Subsequently the face of the tip was sealed with soil.

### (b) Abrus precatorius beans:

In the middle of the year the "Points West" television programme included information from the County Analyst concerning poisonous beans strung together which were being sold as necklaces.

Our investigation disclosed three necklaces which could be of the dangerous type. The County Analyst confirmed that one necklace was made up from the poisonous Abrus precatorius beans and it was destroyed.

### (c) Sodium cyanide in Nailsworth stream:

Most public health emergencies seem to occur out of hours, as was the case when it was noticed that fish were dying in the stream in the centre of the town. The area was sealed to the public by the Police whilst the fish were collected from the stream and from the children who were taking them home.

A joint investigation by a Pollution Prevention Officer of the River Authority and myself established that sodium cyanide was finding its way into the stream from a local plating works. Further tests showed that the firm concerned were legitimately discharging this poison into the public sewer in accordance with their Trade Effluent agreement. However, by a bizarre state of circumstances the sewer was blocked and instead of sewage forcing its way out of a manhole, as would normally happen, it was backing up a private drain serving another property. When this drain was exposed it was found to be fractured and the sewage was flowing through the breakdown, a rat hole to the stream.

The defective private drain was renewed a little while after the public sewer had been cleared.

### (d) Investigation of intravenous fluids:

At the Medical Officer of Health's request stocks of intravenous fluids were checked, but none were found to be contaminated.

8. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960:

It was not necessary to take formal action in respect of noise nuisances, but three complaints were dealt with on an informal basis.

9. PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 and 1936:

Eleven visits were made to the 10 registered premises. All complied with the Regulations. One Licence was transferred.

10. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

Eight Caravans are stationed on the three licensed sites in Nailsworth.

11. RODENT CONTROL:

A. The following is a copy of the Annual Report which has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in the District	1,465	9
2. Total number of properties inspected following notification.	25	1
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats	14	1
(b) Mice	11	-
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	-	-
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats	-	-
(b) Mice	-	-

B. SEWERS:

In February 28 manholes were test baited. Slight infestation was discovered in 11 manholes and poisonous baits were laid.

Later in the year the 11 manholes were again tested. On this occasion it was necessary to treat two of the manholes.



12. PEST CONTROL:

(a) PIGEON PROBLEMS:

Every endeavour to eliminate the pigeon population was made during the past twelve months, but the hard core of the problem still remains.

(b) VARIOUS:

Other pests dealt with were:

Moles, Cockroaches, Wasps, Spiders and Flies.

13. SUMMARY OF VISITS:

Housing and Associated Matters .....	207
Food Hygiene and Meat Inspection .....	839
General Public Health .....	326
Surveying .....	1,424
	<hr/>
TOTAL:	2,796
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U R B A N   D I S T R I C T .



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STROUD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

D. A. V. Harper, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

L. M. Bennett, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

W. D. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor. (to 30-11-72)

Acting Clerk of the Council:

M. B. Turner, Esq., A.C.I.S., M.I.L.G.A. (from 1-12-72)

COUNCILLORS:

D. E. Church, Esq.	Mrs. P. E. Parker.
A. F. H. Clinch, Esq.	R. W. Phelps, Esq.
E. J. Coode, Esq., O.B.E., M.A.	R. A. Porter, Esq.
Mrs. L. M. Fern.	W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.
A. L. Fitches, Esq.	A. Proctor, Esq.,
K. E. J. Hill, Esq.	G. M. Smith, Esq.
J. Hillier, Esq.	W. Strong, Esq.
T. John, Esq., J.P.	J. A. Ward, Esq.

Chairman of the Health and Housing  
Committee:

W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	G. G. Critchley, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspectors:	T. H. Portlock, M.A.P.H.I. J. M. Sharp, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil:	Vacancy.
Pests Officer and General Assistant:	J. H. R. Matthews.
Public Health Department Clerks:	Mrs. S. E. Solomon. Miss S. I. Hatton.

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Western District of Texas

San Antonio, Texas

Case No. 03-10000

Filed 03/10/03

Plaintiff's Motion

for Summary Judgment and Judgment of Acquittal

Defendant's Motion

for Summary Judgment and Judgment of Acquittal

Re: [Illegible]

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Respectfully submitted,

[Illegible]

Attorney for Plaintiff

Respectfully submitted,

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my twenty-second Annual Report, that for the year 1972. As this is likely to be the last Annual Report to be submitted to the present Council it has been decided to include a review of some of the more significant changes in public health which have taken place in the District since approximately 1900, together with a few extracts from annual reports presented over the years, which it is felt may be of interest to Members.

I feel it can be claimed, with due modesty, that much has been achieved in Stroud in the environmental health field and the Council, I suggest, is entitled to feel well satisfied with the present conditions of the area which, in 1974, will form part of the new Stroud District. Many factors have been responsible for the considerable improvements which have taken place - the dedication and conscientious work of the various staff who have worked in the Department over the years; the support and encouragement given to the staff by Chairmen of the Council and Chairmen of relevant Committees, and other Chief and Senior Officers; and the co-operation and desire by the general public, industrial and commercial managements and staffs, and allied professions to raise environmental health standards to the highest possible levels.

In retrospect I feel that a feature of the Council's staffing must surely be the few changes which have taken place amongst the Chief and Senior Officers. Since 1936, for instance, there have been only two Clerks, one Treasurer, three Engineers and Surveyors, two Chief Public Health Inspectors (in fact, only three since the turn of the century!) and, from the time the post was instituted in 1951, two Housing Managers. Perhaps in contrast, I have had the pleasure to be associated with six Medical Officers of Health during this time.

Changes have also been few among Public Health Committee Chairmen! Councillor W. K. Preston, J.P., was Chairman from 1951 to 1958 and again from 1970 - when the Committee was amalgamated with the Housing Committee - until the present time. Councillor Mrs. P. E. Parker was Chairman from 1958 to 1970.

My thirty-seven years' service with the Council - the last twenty-two as your Chief Public Health Inspector - have been particularly happy ones and I am indebted to all who have made this possible.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Midland House,  
London Road,  
STROUD.



## STROUD URBAN DISTRICT

### A review of Public Health 1900 - 1972.

As the 20th Century opened, the public health picture in the Urban District was very different from what it now is. Council-built housing was no more than a gleam in the eye of central and local government; new privately-built houses in the district were to be numbered annually on the fingers of one hand. The Urban District consisted of only the parishes of Stroud and Uplands. The water supply was inconstant, untreated, and very variable and sparse under normal dry weather conditions. Main sewerage was virtually non-existent outside the urbanised part of the district. "Consumption", Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever figured largely in the Infectious Disease statistics. Much routine public health work had to be done in relation to the five Common Lodging Houses which then existed in the town: to the generally inferior arrangements for the production and delivery of milk: to the ten private slaughterhouses then in operation: to the several Offensive Trades premises: to emergencies arising from a lack of main sewerage and the justifiably suspect "home-made" attributes of private drainage arrangements: and to the considerable housing and social problems of dwellers in the numbers of canal boats then using the Stroudwater Canal.

Progressive attitudes to public health problems were nevertheless very evident in Council thinking, even before the First World War. Concern about financial inability to make inroads upon the problems was frequently expressed. What were then considerable sums now seem paltry - for example, a new sewer was laid in 1910 to serve no less than 38 houses, and the cost was £60! Forward thinking was evidenced in 1911 by the appointment of a "temporary Assistant Sanitary Inspector to act as a Health Visitor". The appointment was made permanent the following year. By 1914 the Council was proclaiming that efforts to deal with cases of overcrowding were hindered by the lack of small houses at low rental. There was during the same year an unusually high incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, which cannot have been unrelated to another observation that "milk production is in a very crude state - a new Milk Bill, later this year, may improve matters."

It was during 1914 - which later inflicted such a tragic scar on the history of the world - that the Council first contemplated building its own houses and "a plot of ground was purchased at Uplands for the purpose".

By 1915, however, the national crisis had resulted in high prices and severe labour scarcity. There was very little building of any kind, and the Council's house building scheme had to be postponed sine die. This, despite an observation in that year's Report that "the two most common causes of Consumption are damp houses and the want of fresh air, and this disease is very prevalent in this neighbourhood, even in the more remote hilltop villages".

The Great War had a most serious impact upon progress in public health, even at elementary grass-roots level. In this district, for example, a cry from the sanitary heart came in 1917, when the Council said that "the grooming of cows and the proper straining and cooling of milk is now more than ever necessary and should be made compulsory by



legal enactment". The War must evidently also have provoked some strange complaints from the public to their Health Department - in the same year's Report one reads that "the population has now got more or less used to the war bread, and the putting down of every skin disturbance to its evil effects is becoming less common". But progress there was - a well-attended public meeting resolved to form an Infant Welfare Centre for Stroud and vicinity. This was, in fact, started at the Corn Hall, Stroud, in September and proved "eminently successful".

By 1918, only four slaughterhouses were operating because of food control. To relieve meat shortages, imported chilled meat was brought into the district for the first time. This caused public health problems - much of it was of very low quality: some of it had to be condemned as unfit for food; and some was returned out-of-hand to the wholesalers. Milk, too, brought unusual difficulties. Labour shortages imposed once-a-day deliveries (instead of twice daily) and evening milkings were mixed with morning milkings as a result. In the absence of proper storage facilities at farms and dairies, souring and unfitness became increasingly common. A new "anti-contamination" milk pail was approved and promoted by the Ministry of Food, but in this District had "not so far been properly appreciated by the dairymen".

This was also the year of the pandemic of Influenza. All the schools in the district were closed for four or five weeks as attendance fell to less than 50%, and in the last quarter of the year there were 34 deaths in the district due to Influenza alone. The Council's housing scheme again came under consideration and the intention was expressed "to build a number of houses suitable for the working classes at Uplands".

1919 brought a further indication of what was then advanced thought - the Council publicly recognised the need for baths to be provided in all houses, and determined that this should be done in their own proposed new houses. This year was characterised by an upsurge of national concern about housing. The Ministry of Health asked Local Authorities for details of housing requirements, and Stroud thought that the number of new houses they needed was 125, of which 60 would meet new demand and 65 would replace insanitary houses. They proposed to build all 125 on various sites in the district.

In 1920, sanitary authorities were required to inspect all places of public entertainment. There were then one theatre, two cinemas, and one public hall in the town and this resulted, in some cases, in the discovery of insanitary conditions and a want of proper lavatory accommodation.

A new water storage reservoir was functional in 1922, giving a total storage capacity to the district of 4 million gallons. Supply was, however, still not completely constant; many houses had no means of water storage of their own; and the public health dangers of an inconstant mains supply gave much concern.

By 1925 Smoke Abatement work was beginning to receive informed technical attention by officers of the Department. In the same year, though, it was necessary to report on the milk supplies to the district, that they were "of average quality. Purveyors in many cases take round uncooled milk owing to a foolish demand for warm milk. Milk is strained, more or less, but many of the cows are dirty and liquid manure passes through the strainers".

There was at this time a rising tide of public opinion against the inhumane methods which were the general practice in the slaughter of animals for food. The R.S.P.C.A. had, for a number of years, been urging and leading a move towards the adoption of humane methods and equipment for this purpose. A local man, Mr. W.J.M.Dadswell, had for some years been the R.S.P.C.A.'s principal demonstrator of humane methods of slaughtering, against the fairly concerted opposition of the industry. His travels for this purpose took him to all parts of the United Kingdom and on to the continent. In this country, local authorities could adopt byelaws requiring humane slaughtering in their areas, but were generally slow to do so. The Stroud Council was among the pioneers in this respect. Mr. Dadswell did a great deal of experimental and demonstration work in the area, with the active co-operation and support of the public health officers, and the Council adopted the byelaws in 1925.

In the same year, new Meat Regulations came into force also. These recommended (rather than insisted upon) that all animals slaughtered for human food should be subjected to public health inspection by the local authorities. Stroud was one of the first to ensure forthwith that 100% post-mortem inspection of food animals was thereafter carried out throughout the district. The Regulations also included provisions for the more general hygienic protection of food and, for instance, the Council was able promptly to require that glass windows should be put into all hitherto open-fronted food shops. Unfortunately, these early positive moves towards basic food hygiene did nothing to prevent a severe outbreak of food poisoning at Middle Hill. Five patients recovered only after "very arduous medical attention". The source of the infection was cooked brawn which had been kept (for less than 24 hours!) in a warm larder without ventilation.

During 1926 the usual routine sampling of the public water supply revealed sewage contamination. Attention was given to improvement of foul drainage systems, after which the Gainneys Well supply of water showed marked improvement.

Over the years, it was repeatedly necessary to comment on the heavily polluted state of rivers and streams in the area, as shown by routine investigations. This was largely due to numerous untreated industrial effluents. It is ambiguously encouraging to find in 1926, and for several years thereafter, that there was an improvement in this respect - but this was thought to be largely due to a reduction in pollution as a result of poor trading conditions affecting the mills up the valleys!

The Council was no doubt depressed, as was the country at large, by the growing economic depression during 1926. This might be a reason for a somewhat uncharacteristic observation which accompanied news that Council house building had been completed on the South side of Stratford Road, and a further 25 houses were under construction on the North side. The observation was "Council houses are naturally too expensive for the occupants of unsuitable houses in the upper part of the town, who would be better suited by small tenements built on the barrack system".

The coming into force of Milk and Dairies Orders enabled real steps to be taken in improving the hygiene of milk production and distribution, so that 1926 saw the beginnings of intensive and fruitful work in this connection.



By 1927 the number of canal boats using the canal had declined to only three. Only nine boats were still registered, whereas prior to 1914 there had been more than thirty. The year saw a careful study of the water resources of the area, since it was apparent that the existing supplies were not and would not be adequate to give the constant supply so important to public health. Pollution of the public supply was also increasingly significant and it was during this year, for the first time, that chlorination of part of the public supply was first practised in the district. The public health sampling and analysis of food and milk was now established routine. Milk hygiene was much improved, but "there is a long way to go yet".

In 1928, noting that motor dustcarts "are generally in use in all up-to-date districts", the purchase of such a vehicle was considered. One was obtained, together with a new horse-drawn cart, in 1929. During these two years, further Council house building was contemplated at Stratford Road and Summer Street - "the rents likely to be nearer those of similar classes of houses in the town".

It was in 1929 that the three local districts first considered what was to become the Joint Sewerage Scheme. Talks continued during 1930, when a site for the necessary purification works was purchased at Eastington near the River Frome. At this time and subsequently, the Frome below the existing works at Dudbridge was becoming heavily polluted because of the inadequacy of these works. This year, 31 Council houses were completed at Summer Street to be let at 7/9d. (31p.) per week, and 41 more were being built at the same site.

National economic depression had a profound impact on the life of the district. The 1931 Census showed a drop in population, chiefly occurring in females. This was doubtless the result of the trade depression affecting the local textile industries, in which a preponderance of female labour was usually employed. Similarly, the proceeds of a one penny rate dropped to £190 in 1931, having been £208 in 1930. The consequent financial stringency caused postponement of the Joint Sewerage Scheme, though a main factor in this deferment - again due to the depression - was the government's withdrawal of its 35% contribution to the cost of the scheme. It seems today to be a whimsical reflection of public attitudes when it was recorded in 1931 that no complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year - considered to be largely due to the use of gas cooking stoves "even in working class houses". There was a setback in the improvement in public health safety of the milk supply - all purveyors in the district gave up the sale of Grade A Milk. The simple reason seems to have been that a licence had to be paid for by producers and retailers of this hygienically better product - but the depression did not allow a higher price to be charged to customers.

By 1932, the upper part of the Stroudwater Canal was no longer in use. In the same year, two fatalities resulted from an outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the upper part of the town.

Despite the Council's vigour in the provision of housing, many re-housing difficulties emerged during 1933. At that time, many tenants in private properties were paying rents of the order of only 15p. to 25p. per week, and there were genuine difficulties for them in relation to Council House rents of around 40p. per week. The Council was considering a sliding scale of rents for depressed families. Nevertheless, they



pressed on with completion of 50 more Council houses at Paganhill "on a splendid site where fresh air and sunshine abound".

In 1936 there was general satisfaction at the news that the entire public water supply of the district was henceforth to have its public health safety ensured by installation of the necessary chlorination apparatus at Gainneys Well. Due to unabated concern and vigour, a further 78 Council houses were completed. There was, too, an upturn in the hygienic safety of the milk supply - perhaps no more than a straw in the wind - but "nearly all dairymen now sell some bottled milk, which is a step in the right direction".

The most important administrative development in many years took place in 1936, when the Urban District was enlarged by taking in two of the largest parishes in the adjoining rural area.

1937 and 1938 were the years during which the Stratford Park Swimming Pools were built and came into use. The old swimming baths (though not the slipper baths) in the town centre went out of use in the latter year. It is interesting to note that the new pools originally had heated water from a solid fuel boiler installation. The Second World War prevented the use of fuel for this purpose and, when it eventually became possible to think again about "normal" conditions, it was concluded that it was a bright sunny day that brought bathers to Stratford Park and that the temperature of the pool water had little if anything to do with the matter. Consequently, use of the heating plant has not since been resumed. The pools did bring with them, however, new public health considerations whose control became a further routine function of the Department.

The period of the 1939 - 45 War brought a repetition - albeit better controlled - of the stringencies of the 1914 - 18 conflict. As a major result, the district was faced by 1948 with acute housing difficulties. For some eight years, repair and maintenance had been virtually impossible: no new house building had been possible during the war: with a general housing shortage, no demolition of unfit houses could be undertaken; and rent restriction legislation had produced a situation in which owners were generally incapable of meeting relatively inflated repair costs. Against this difficult practical and economic background, housing was nevertheless a dominant and crucial issue of the post-war years, and Council housing was controversial and very much at the heart of the multiple problems. Priorities on Council house waiting lists were critical and open to criticism, so it was in 1948 that it was determined that Council housing applications should first be investigated by the Public Health Department so that factual reports could be placed before the Housing Committee for consideration.

Milk supplies, from a public health point of view, were vastly improved. Wartime pressures and incentives had, however, led to the extensive breeding and use of cattle giving a high quantity of milk. This was balanced by nature in that the fat content and general compositional quality of the milk tended to be undesirably and sometimes illegally low. Public health surveillance was therefore most necessary in this respect.

During the War, all slaughtering for a district comprising Stroud U.D.C., Stroud R.D.C., Nailsworth, Tetbury, Wotton-under-Edge, Dursley and Berkeley was concentrated at Ebley Abattoir, although a

bacon factory at Nailsworth continued to slaughter pigs only, while another in Stroud operated on the manufacture of meat products but did no slaughtering. The Ebley slaughterhouse was under the Council's control: 100% meat inspection continued to be maintained without a break; and the Chief Public Health Inspector was also Abattoir Superintendent and the Accredited Contractor on behalf of the Ministry of Food. It gave concern that nearly 50% of cattle slaughtered were found to be suffering in some degree from Tuberculosis.

With these and other administrative pressures, it is not surprising that the 1948 Report comments on the complete absence of any clerical assistance in the Department and that the existing offices were inadequate for requirements. Some relief in this respect was gained during the period 1950 - 51, when the Department moved to better office accommodation at No. 1 Lansdown.

Between 1949 and 1951 new Joint Sewage purification works were constructed and brought into use at Stanley Downton. A substantial beginning was also made, and became progressively operational, in new trunk sewerage. This was, by 1951, taking all sewage which had previously gone to the inadequate Canalside and Ebley works, with great benefit to the Frome. It was in 1949 that the first of a number of public exhibitions related to health and hygiene was staged with the active help of the Department.

For the third successive year, in 1950, there were no cases of Diphtheria in the District. To some extent, this must have been a reflection of the perseverance of the Department over a number of years in relation to the cleanliness of milk. It was in this year also that the Council adopted Byelaws for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, which enabled further progress to be made in the increasingly important field of food hygiene.

Extensions to the trunk sewerage system continued through 1952, with the old disused purification works in use as tipping sites for refuse. With adequate sewerage, it was now reasonable and necessary to give a great deal of attention to the trade effluent discharges which had hitherto polluted rivers and streams in the area, and appreciable progress was made in this field.

Problems now became evident in the bacteriological quality of the water in the children's pool at Stratford Park, largely because of its popularity and concentrated use. These were successfully dealt with, but suspicions arose that the purification plant was reaching the limits of its capacity.

On the food inspection side, upwards of 30,000 animals per year were now being slaughtered and inspected in the district. Quantities of meat and other foods condemned as unfit for food were of the order of 50 tons per year. Tuberculosis was found in 20 - 25% of cattle - a serious matter, although indicative of some improvement on earlier years. It was also by no means unusual to detect parasitic conditions, of a kind potentially dangerous to man, in cattle.

The post-war years were characterised in the public health field by a chronic national shortage of staff suitably qualified to undertake environmental health work. This shortage became locally acute in 1954. In that year a comprehensive housing survey had to be undertaken, but it was nearly the end of the year before the required



staff could be found. When it was, the survey was completed in seven months - though at some expense to other work. 374 houses were found to be unfit for habitation, and a first Clearance Area was presented to the Council.

Further safeguards to the milk supply came in a Milk (Special Designation) Order in 1954, which meant comprehensive stringent control on the production and distribution of all milk in the district. Considerable numbers of retailers consequently sold their rounds to firms already equipped to deal in designated milks. The commercial difficulties in this substantial change in the system caused teething troubles during which many problems of souring and unfitness of milk demanded attention.

The statistics of T.B. in cattle showed an increase during 1955. With the national T.B. eradication scheme now well under way, many more cattle were consigned to slaughterhouses under T.B. Orders than had been usual.

Despite a continuing shortage of staff a great deal of work was done during 1956 in implementing the new Food Hygiene Regulations. In connection with a national programme sponsored by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, automatic measuring and recording apparatus was installed to provide non-stop monitoring of atmospheric pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide. There were marked and welcome advances in slum clearance work - the Hill Street (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order was made, and preparatory work was well in hand for further clearance areas in the Bisley Old Road, Middle Hill and Summer Street areas. With a view to improving food hygiene in public houses - to which the new Regulations also applied - the Department instigated meetings of officers of the five local authorities in what was then the local Brewery's area, and target standards in this respect were agreed between them. At a later stage, the brewery company was also involved and an agreed long-term programme of complete modernisation of licensed premises (as distinct from less worthwhile small improvements) became operative.

With slum clearance now able to make considerable inroads upon unfit dwellings, an imbalance became apparent in 1957 between this capability and the availability of new housing specifically earmarked to rehouse occupiers of unfit houses. A percentage allocation of new houses for slum clearance purposes was consequently agreed by the Housing Committee, with very beneficial results. In the same year, and only six years after they became operational, the need was seen for expansion of the sewage purification works at Stanley Downton.

Over the years, there had been much public health concern and informal action over the very mundane question of domestic storage of refuse. Very indifferent home-made receptacles tended to be used for the purpose, giving rise to problems from vermin, flies, and smells. The back of the problem was finally broken with the introduction in 1958 of the Council's "Dustbin Maintenance Scheme". With a cheap and convenient alternative to old boxes and oil drums thus on offer, vigorous action to require householders to provide proper receptacles for refuse now became reasonable and effective, and a general improvement was quickly achieved and subsequently developed. It was in 1958, too, that further Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed for slum clearance at Bisley Old Road and Hill Street.



New public conveniences were completed at Bedford Street in 1959, the excellent facilities thus provided being free of charge to those using them. It is regrettable that these facilities were quite soon seriously and repeatedly subjected to vandalism, and it has never been possible for this reason to maintain them to the high standards which were originally built into them.

In the same year, the Council relinquished its control of the Ebley Abattoir, which was taken over and has since continued to be operated by the Cotswold Wholesale Meat Co. Ltd. In furtherance of the T.B. eradication scheme, Gloucestershire was subjected to an Order, so that a further flush of T.B. reactor cattle was consigned to the Abattoir. This lifted the statistics for T.B. in cattle from 17.4% in 1958 to nearly 27% in 1959. The effects of the eradication were, however, soon evident - by 1960 the corresponding statistic was 0.89% and there have been many succeeding years in which that figure was Nil!

In 1961 the Public Health Department removed from Lansdown to Tower Hill House. There was also by this time a reasonably adequate clerical staff in the Department, thus providing scope for the more efficient use of the professional staff. During this period a worthwhile public health and amenity improvement took place with the construction of a new flood relief channel from the outfall of the Slad Stream to Ebley Mills. This replaced a hitherto derelict and stagnant length of the Canal.

Looking at the period since 1960 one is impressed by the vast improvements which have taken place in commercial, shop and licensed premises in the District, a process which continues apace today. Industrially, the period has been marked by take-overs of many privately-owned companies: the modernisation and sophisticated mechanisation of many factories; the development of industrial estates; and the development of shiftworking, sometimes on a 24-hour per day basis. All have involved the Public Health Department in different ways and the period has been a most interesting one.

In 1960 the filling of the Gannicox Tip was completed, virtually without complaint. At the time that Planning Consent for the Tip was given, local residents, at a public meeting, expressed considerable disquiet at the prospect of having a tip adjacent to their properties, but with the passing of time the grassed-over tip, now a playing field, has transformed the area into an even more pleasant one than hitherto.

The Bisley Old Road Clearance Area site was finally cleared in 1962, although re-development was not to take place for several years.

1963 saw the introduction of charges for the public health inspection of meat - a change that was to benefit the Council considerably, as for many years it had carried a disproportionate load for this responsibility, compared with many Councils. It was in this year, too, that problems of multiple occupation of large houses began to attract the attention of the Department, and routine checks and visits were instituted to ensure that good standards were maintained.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1963 came into force in 1964, thus providing for the first time national standards for the health, comfort and welfare of shop and office workers. The

legislation generated much initial work and regular inspections and visits are now routine.

In 1965 the Ebley bacon factory of Smith Rogers & Co.Ltd., closed down. This ended an almost daily routine of post-mortem inspection of pigs that had gone on continuously since Ebley became part of the Urban District in 1936. 1965 was also the first year that staff time spent on noise complaints and nuisances became a significant factor in the Department and it was realised that a new major environmental health factor confronted us.

1966 was another year of staff shortages. In the field of food hygiene, new commercial marketing and distribution methods brought difficulties in the proper stock rotation of perishable foodstuffs - a problem which remains with us to-day!

In 1967, because of continuing staffing difficulties and ever-increasing legislation, the Department carried out its own "methods and procedures" re-organisation, which proved very beneficial. The feature of the town centre in that year was the opening of the large extension to the department store of F.W.Woolworth Ltd.

The general economic situation of 1968 produced considerable difficulties in getting essential public health requirements implemented, not only in industrial and commercial premises but also in respect of private property. It was in this year that a housing survey was commenced which had two main objects - first to ascertain those houses which required improvement, and second to publicise Improvement Grants. The survey was to continue for three years and involve over 1,000 private houses. A large number of grant applications resulted from the survey.

In 1969 the Department completed its contribution to the five-year national survey of atmospheric pollution, during which time daily volumetric readings had been taken, and reverted to the use of standard deposit gauges, for limited periods and where specific sources of pollution might be suspected. The extension to the Painswick Valley sewer was completed during the year and numerous previously unsewered properties were connected.

1970 to 1972 saw a considerable increase in the improvement of houses lacking modern amenities and by the end of the period an encouraging percentage of the District's stock of small private houses had been brought up to a sound standard. The period was also marked by the large building and reconstruction schemes in the central town area, including the Merrywalk Shopping Development. 1970 also saw the final move of the Department's Offices - to Midland House, London Road. The former building at Tower Hill House was demolished during 1971 to make room for the new Police headquarters. We viewed the event rather sadly - I recall writing at the time of our move there in 1961 that "the property has a most delightful setting which rather belies the somewhat drab exterior".

In this eighth decade of the century the contrast with the situation in the first is striking. The Council now owns some 1,800 dwellings: virtually the whole of the District has main sewerage; and only 9 properties are without mains water supply. The hygienic safety and quality of food in general, as well as milk and meat, and the



premises concerned with their production, are of a high standard and it is rarely necessary to invoke the legislation which is available for their control. The Council also has powers to deal with atmospheric pollution, noise, and a variety of other environmental defects, although such powers are sometimes more limited than parts of the community might wish. Patient persuasion rather than compulsion must often be the modus operandi of a Public Health Department. This has, among other things, resulted in a vastly improved average condition of repair and amenity in the District's stock of older housing.

Finally, I am sure it will be with a degree of pride and satisfaction that the Council hands over Environmental Health Administration of the Stroud Urban District to the new Stroud Council in April, 1974.

I should like to express my gratitude to the present staff of the Public Health Department and in particular to Mr. T. H. Portlock, for their co-operation and assistance in the preparation of this review.

G. G. CRITCHLEY.



1. SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING YEAR:

Housing and associated matters .....	2,211
Food Hygiene, Sampling and Meat Inspection .....	1,743
General Environmental Hygiene .....	1,336
TOTAL:	<u>5,290</u>

2. HOUSING:

A. SLUM CLEARANCE - position at 31.12.72

(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Ministry in 1955) .....	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice .....	380
(c) Total number of unfit houses .....	<u>754</u>
(d) Number of houses demolished .....	465
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished) .....	70
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .....	197
(g) Total number dealt with to date .....	<u>732</u>
(h) Percentage of total dealt with .....	97.1%

B. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:  
(T.G.Askew, B.Sc., C.Eng., F.I.Mun.E., M.I.C.E.)

(a) Number of Council Houses erected 1972 .....	Nil
(b) Number of Council Flats erected 1972 .....	Nil
(c) Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1972 ...	97
(d) Number of Private Enterprise Flats erected 1972 ....	Nil
(e) Number of Council Houses under construction(31.12.72)	Nil
(f) Number of Council Flats under construction (31.12.72)	Nil
(g) Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction at 31.12.72 .....	110
(h) Number of Private Enterprise Flats under construction at 31.12.72 .....	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

- (i) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme:

Private houses .....	322
Council houses .....	56

- (ii) Total number of houses improved by Standard Grants since commencement of Scheme:

Private houses .....	385
Council houses .....	585

1972:

Discretionary Grants authorised:

Private Houses .....	41
Council Houses .....	Nil

Standard Grants authorised:

Private Houses .....	33
Council Houses .....	Nil

C. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE HOUSING MANAGER (F.J.Pugh, A.I.H.M.):

At the 31st December, 1972, the Waiting List for Council Houses was as follows:

Sub-tenant applications .....	97
Tenant applications (excluding Slum Clearance) .....	29
Applications for aged persons' accommodation.....	115
Applications from childless couples .....	43
Road widening/improvement Schemes and Slum Clearance ....	22
Single persons .....	16
Outside the area .....	35
Total:	<u>357</u>

During 1972, 38 family units were re-housed as follows:

Re-lets - 3 Bedroom .....	20
- 1 Bedroom .....	18
New Units .....	Nil
	<u>38</u>

The number of properties that became available for re-letting during the year was less than half the normal average.

During the year 14 transfers were approved to make better use of the accommodation and 7 tenants were allowed to exchange houses.

D. COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the District.

3. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960:

There are now five sites within the District occupied by a total of 10 residential caravans. None of the sites gives rise to any environmental problems.

4. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960:

The general public continues to be very aware and concerned about noise, and a steady flow of complaints have required attention. Certain major sources of noise which, in recent years, have proved troublesome, now appear to be less obtrusive to the public. Problems from these establishments do arise periodically, but have been sporadic and usually due to temporary failures in otherwise effective control measures.

5. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

A. POST MORTEM INSPECTION:

Table showing animals killed and inspected and carcasses, etc. condemned.

	Cattle exc. cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1,581	-	36	3,585	2,453
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	2	-	2	8	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	366	-	-	201	409
% affected with disease other than TB.	23.3%	-	5.6%	5.8%	17.0%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	4
% affected with TB.	-	-	-	-	0.16%
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>	3	-	-	-	-

The income derived from charges for meat inspection during the year was £574.03.

B. POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises in the Urban District,



other than those at which birds are dressed and prepared for direct sale to the public at the same premises.

C. LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

There are no pasteurisation plants within the District; no samples of liquid egg were taken.

D. MILK SUPPLIES:

No samples of raw milk were taken during the year.

E. ICE CREAM:

Present-day sophisticated methods of transporting and retailing pre-packed ice cream products are so hygienically effective that routine bacteriological checks at retail outlets have little point. Stricter surveillance has been maintained in respect of premises - usually catering businesses - at which bulk ice cream products are subject to more handling. No cause for serious dissatisfaction with the handling methods, and the general hygiene of such operations, has been noted.

F. EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOODS AND SUNDRY FOOD COMPLAINTS:

A total of 51 complaints under this heading required specific investigation, of which 46 were substantiated.

Complaints related to:	Conditions giving rise to complaint were attributable to:	
	Faulty manufacturing and/or processing	Neglect by retail suppliers
Extraneous matter ..	17	-
Mould .....	10	2
General unsoundness.	14	3
TOTALS:	41	5

G. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED:

	<u>Cwts. approx.</u>
Fresh foods and unpackaged preserved food .....	2.8
Canned and packaged foods .....	11.0
Deep-frozen foodstuffs .....	14.2
Total:	<u>28.0</u>

H. TYPES AND NUMBER OF FOOD BUSINESSES SUBJECT TO CONTROL UNDER  
THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

The following food businesses are subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1970:-

Catering businesses .....	18
Fish and Chip Shops .....	5
Factory, School and similar Canteens .....	22
Public Houses .....	33
Hotels .....	2
Clubs .....	8
Fruit and Vegetable Wholesalers .....	1
Fruit and Vegetable Retailers .....	11
Fresh Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers .....	3
Manufacturing Bakers .....	3
Bakery-confectionery Retailers .....	5
Retailers of Sweets and Confectionery .....	11
Wholesalers of Sweets and Confectionery .....	1
General Grocery Retailers .....	43
Butchers' Meat Retailers .....	15
Butchers' Meat Wholesalers .....	1
Total:	182

Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Personal Washing Facilities) .....	182
Number of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Washing of Food and Equipment) .....	135
Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19..	135

I. REGISTERED PREMISES (FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955: Section 16):

Storage and Sale of Ice Cream .....	63
Preparation and Manufacture of Preserved Meats, etc.	4

J. FOOD HAWKERS (MOBILE SHOPS):

Number of premises registered .....	5
Number of firms and individuals registered for operation in the area of mobile shops .....	11
Total number of vehicles registered .....	17
Actual number of vehicles known to operate in the area .....	10

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Class of Premises	Number of Premises newly registered during the year.	Total Number of Registered Premises at end of year.	Number of Registered Premises receiving one or more general inspections during year.
Offices .....	6	88	40
Retail Shops .....	17	171	85
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .....	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens .....	3	16	11
Fuel Storage Depots .....	-	2	-
TOTAL:	26	278	137

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections)  
to registered premises ..... 240

B. ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF THE YEAR:

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices .....	515
Retail Shops .....	915
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses .....	20
Catering Establishments open to the public .....	110
Canteens .....	4
Fuel Storage Depots .....	2
TOTAL:	1,566

Total Males ..... 578  
Total Females ..... 988



7. FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

A. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	2	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority.	125	107	5	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	128	109	5	-

B. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	5	5	-	-	-

PART VIII of the ACT - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c)
Making of Wearing Apparel	1

8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

A number of instances of dark smoke emissions were investigated and dealt with during the year. New boiler-plant chimney stacks, to the Department's requirements, were erected at two premises and appear to have eliminated nuisances which had previously been experienced.

It is our subjective impression that conditions in the District, under this heading, are generally satisfactory - but the need is apparent for instrumentation which will enable continuous general monitoring to be carried out.

9. DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT, 1972:

This legislation became operative during the year. Its implementation necessitated a careful survey of all industrial and other sources from which "poisonous, polluting or noxious waste" might emanate; and the ensurance that the Act was complied with so far as the treatment and disposal of such wastes is concerned. This has been largely accomplished, though the matter is one for continuing reference to the possibility of changes in the quantities, types, and methods of disposal of wastes which are notifiable under the Act.

10. WATER SUPPLY:

(a) Quantity:

There was a period of some weeks during which an acute shortage of mains water affected some high-level parts of the District and emergency arrangements for supply had to be put in hand.

Quality:

There have been sporadic problems of discolouration and super-aeration (giving a "milky" effect) of mains supplies. These problems have no significance in terms of public health, but have obviously been repugnant to many members of the public whose supplies have been affected in these ways.

- (b) The few independent supplies continuing in use have been kept under surveillance. Contamination, where present, has been at scarcely significant levels.
- (c) The population of 19,430 occupies just over 7,000 houses, of which only 9 are not served by mains water. One standpipe is in use, pending modernisation of a terrace of cottages.
- (d) Fluoride content of water supplies in the District is negligible - a trace only is present.

11. STRATFORD PARK SWIMMING POOLS:

Routine comparator checks have indicated the consistently satisfactory quality and treatment of the water supply to the Swimming Pools.

12. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951:

There are three licensed premises in the District, two of which are also registered for the sale of animal feeding stuffs. The relevant legal requirements are satisfactorily complied with in each case.

13. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963:

Only one such establishment exists in the District. This is not licensed, since it does not constitute the main activity of the business of which it forms a part, and is therefore exempt from licensing under the provisions of Section 5(1)(a) of the Act.

The premises are nevertheless subject to occasional routine inspection, and do conform with the requirements of the Act.

14. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT:

There are no premises in the District which require to be licensed under the Act.

Four premises are registered for storage of materials to which the Act applies.

15. HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' PREMISES:

Four businesses under this heading were newly established during the year, and the total number of premises registered under the Gloucestershire County Council Act, 1956, is 29.

16. DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME:

This Scheme, which had been in operation for 10 years, was discontinued with effect from the 31st March, 1972.

17. REPORTS BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The contract for the pumping station on the trunk sewer at Wallbridge is about to be let, and certain long-delivery equipment has already been ordered.

The construction of main drainage on the Foxmoor Estate continues.

The sewer to pick up most of the properties at Callowell will be laid early in the new year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

The Council has authorised a changeover to the use of plastic sacks for refuse collection.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

Notice has been received to remove the Cainscross convenience



from its original site, and it will be re-erected on the Cainscross Car Park. The co-operation of the County Council in the use of the original site is appreciated.

18. PEST CONTROL:

Properties other than sewers	Types of Property.	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in the District.	8,467	22
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	683	5
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	272	3
(ii) Mice	411	2
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,649	7
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	244	4
(ii) Mice	211	3



